The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT COLORADO SPRINGS,

By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Business Advertisements, when ordered for more than four insertions, 50 cents per inch, per week. Legal and Public Notices $1 00 per inch for first week; 50 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

"Special Notices," 25 cents per line; 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

For Sale, Lost, Found, Wanted, and similar Notices, 25 cents per line for first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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GOVERNOR.—J. L. Routt.
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UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—C. P. Tompkins.
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SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dr. B. P. Anderson.
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TOWN CLERK.—T. H. Burnham.
TOWN ATTORNEY.—William A. Wilkes.
STREET COMMISSIONER.—Thomas Hughes.
TOWN CONSTABLE.—Delos Durfee.
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—Henry McAllister, jr.
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TOWN TRUSTEES.—Adam Hill (president), Charles Walker, Charles Auchencole, James D. Faulkner, Rob't Love.
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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School 3 P. M. Class Meetings at 12 M., and 7 P. M. Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday, 8½ P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. Leaders' Meeting, Friday, 7½ P. M. Official Meeting, Monday before last Sabbath of each month, at 7½ P. M.
Rev. B. T. VINCENT, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday evening at 7½. Sunday School at 3½ P. M.
Rev. JOS. M. TURNER, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services Sabbath, 11 A. M. Sabbath-School, 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.
W. H. STEELE, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, *Colorado Springs.* Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 7:30.
T. R. PIERCE, P. C.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
A. L. VAIL, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services will be held in Unity Chapel at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting in East College Room at 7 P. M. Wednesday.

TIME TABLE.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT COL. SPRINGS		LEAVE COL. SPRINGS	
GOING SOUTH		GOING SOUTH	
Passenger	12 40 P. M.	Passenger	1 20 P. M.
Way Freight	2 20 P. M.	Way Freight	2 33 P. M.
GOING NORTH		GOING NORTH	
Passenger	12 45 P. M.	Passenger	1 20 P. M.
Way Freight	9 45 A. M.	Way Freight	9 55 A. M.

Through Tickets to all Eastern Cities.
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. G. HORN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Stanley & LoRentz's Drug Store, near Postoffice, Tejon St., Colorado Springs. jan1tf

J. M. DAVIDSON, WM. HARRISON.

DAVIDSON & HARRISON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner Pike's Peak and Cascade Avenues, Colorado Springs. New Brick Block opposite Colorado Springs Hotel. jan1tf

T. A. McMORRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office, second door north of National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado. jan1tf

W. R. SHERMAN, Dep. U. S. Mining Surveyor. HENRY MOODY, Abstractor.

SHERMAN & MOODY,

Silverton, La Plata County, Col.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE TO MINING PROPERTY. La Plata County, Colorado. Conveyancers, Notary Public, Surveying. Examinations and Reports made, general and specific, and Information furnished on all matters pertaining to Mines in La Plata County. All Business entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully attended to. jan1tf

F. E. HUGGINS,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

DEALER IN

Fine Interchanging Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Also, all sizes of

Field and Spy Glasses.

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, COLORADO SPRINGS. jan1tf

QUONG HANG,

LAUNDRY.

Pike's Peak Avenue, next door to Wilson's Livery Stable.

First-class Work at reasonable rates. jan1tf

GENERAL NATHAN HARRIS,

Keeps on hand a full assortment of

Fresh Vegetables, Fruit, Game, Poultry, Fish and Oysters.

He sells for CASH at the lowest living rates.

Cor. Tejon and Huerfano Sts. jan1tf

BANK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - - $50,000

JAMES KNOX, *Cashier.* G. H. STEWART, *President.*
H. A. McINTIRE, *Vice-President.*

DIRECTORS:
F. L. MARTIN, W. B. YOUNG, H. A. McINTIRE, W. H. BOWMAN, A. SUTTON, T. A. McMORRIS.

Correspondents:—Chemical National Bank, New York; Third National Bank, Chicago, and City Bank, London, England. jan1tf

MINING AGENCY.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING AGENCY.

THIS Agency, consisting of D. RUSS WOOD, *President;* N. S. CULVER, M. D., *Secretary and Treasurer;* E. COPLEY, *Manager;* H. McALLISTER, JR.; J. S. WOLFE; MATT. FRANCE, and J. CURTIS, has been established for the purpose of negotiating Sales of Mining Property.

This object it proposes to effect by obtaining all possible information about Mining Property which is for sale, and bringing that information under the notice of Capitalists in all parts of the Union, and in other Countries.

Its intention is to represent property truthfully, to sell no Mine for more than it believes to be its value, and in no case to ask any advance upon the price fixed by the owner. It will, further, avoid all speculation on its own account, acting simply as an Agent between Seller and Buyer.

In this way it believes that it will secure the confidence of Capitalists, and the means of bringing about large investments in the Mines of the Territory, and their consequent development.

All Persons having Mining Property to sell, are invited to put themselves into correspondence with the undersigned.

E. COPLEY, Manager.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL. jan1tf

DENVER ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

The Largest Stock of Sheet Music.

The Steinway Piano is the only instrument which gives in this climate entire satisfaction.

Is the Leading Piano of the World,

and has no equal. Convince yourself about this fact before buying elsewhere.

LEOPOLD LOHMANN,
General Agent for Colorado,
335 LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COL. jan1tf

PUEBLO AND CANON CITY.

RICHMOND & STANTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, REAL ESTATE AND Collection Agents. Office on Santa Fe Avenue, over Hobson & Gann's,

PUEBLO, COLORADO. jan1tf

THOS. MACON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANON CITY, COLORADO. jan1tf

HENRY C. THATCHER. CHAS. E. GAST.

THATCHER & GAST,

Attorneys and Counselors AT LAW.

PUEBLO, COLORADO. jan1tf

Victoria Hotel,

South Pueblo, Colorado,

MRS. V. JONES, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Brick Block, near Depot.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. jan1tf

Commercial Hotel,

ALEX. DAY, Proprietor,

Santa Fe Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

PUEBLO, COLORADO. jan1tf

DRUGGISTS.

CITY DRUG STORE.

T. H. BURNHAM & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

KENNEDY'S HEMLOCK SHEEP DIP. jan1tf

PALMER & LORENZ,

DRUGGISTS

Second door South of Post Office.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles

and Fancy Goods always on hand. jan1tf

Union Billiard Hall,

UNION BLOCK,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

A first-class Resort. jan29tf

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

Rocky Mountain News.

PIONEER NEWSPAPER OF COLORADO.

Established April 22, 1859.

Oldest, Largest, Cheapest, Best.

After your local town or county paper

TAKE THE NEWS.

Postage prepaid on all papers sent: DAILY NEWS, 36 columns, by mail, $10 per year or $1 per month.

WEEKLY NEWS, 40 columns, $3 per year; $1.75 for 6 months; $1 for three months.

☞ Best advertising medium in Colorado.

First class Bindery, Blank Book Manufactory and Job Printing in connection.

Address WM. N. BYERS, DENVER, COLORADO. jan1tf

BANK.

W. S. JACKSON, *Cashier.* JAMES H. BARLOW, *Asst. Cashier.*

EL PASO COUNTY BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DIRECTORS:
W. S. JACKSON, C. H. WHITE.
J. S. WOLFE, A. F. GOODRICH.

Deposits received subject to check without notice.
Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement.
Commercial paper discounted.
Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold.
Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold. jan1tf

LUMBER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER YARD,

WHIPPLE & CRISSEY,

PROPRIETORS.

CHICAGO BUILDING MATERIAL

BY THE CAR LOAD.

ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath. Rough Lumber Furnished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.

Shop and Yard, Corner Tejon and Boulder Sts. jan1tf

J. A. WEIR,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALER,

Squirrel Creek Saw Mill,

EASTON P. O., EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.,

18 miles N. E. of Colorado Springs,

Manufacturer of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,

AND FENCE POSTS.

An assortment always on hand at reasonable figures. jan1tf

BUILDERS.

J. D. RAYMOND,

Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder

Shop, Pike's Peak Avenue,

Special attention given to Plain and Fancy Fencing. Hot Bed Sash made to order on short notice. Contracts taken and Satisfaction Guaranteed. jan1tf

J. W. HURST,

Stone Mason and Cutter,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

CONTRACTS TAKEN. MATERIAL FURNISHED.

Satisfactory Proof of First-Class Work. jan1tf

JOSEPH DOZIER,

Contractor, Carpenter and Builder

SHOP, Pike's Peak Avenue,

Bet. Tejon St. & Nevada Ave., COLORADO SPRINGS.

Contracts taken for Buildings in either stone, brick or frame. Designs furnished, estimates made and material furnished at manufacturer's prices.

Work guaranteed. Best of reference furnished. jan1tf

MEAT MARKETS.

John Strayer. *M. H. Mark.*

STRAYER & MARK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

All kinds of Meat and Game,

CITY MEAT MARKET,

TEJON ST., COLORADO SPRINGS. jan1tf

H. E. FREEMAN,

MEAT MARKET.

Having moved into his old stand, is prepared to serve the public generally with

FRESH MEATS, GAME & VEGETABLES.

He proposes to keep a first-class market.

☞ *Next door to Craigue's Grocery Store.* jan1tf

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY,

FOR

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo and Canon City,

Connecting at Colorado Springs with Coaches for FAIRPLAY and vicinity, at Pueblo with Coaches for

Trinidad, Cimarron, Las Vegas and Santa Fe, N. M.,

And at Canon City with Stages for

Saguache, Del Norte, and the Famous San Juan Gold and Silver Mining District.

D. C. DODGE, General Freight and Ticket Agent.
W. W. BORST, Superintendent, Denver, Colorado. jan1tf

BLACKSMITHS.

W. G. LEWIS,

Wagon Making and General Blacksmithing.

SPRING Road-Wagons a Specialty. Mr. Thomas attends to Blacksmithing in all its branches, and Mr. Lewis makes Wagon Making and Repairing his especial business. Next door south of the American House. jan1tf

C. B. DUFFY,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

HART'S OLD STAND,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Horse shoeing done with neatness and dispatch. None but the best workmen employed.—Satisfaction guaranteed.

Wagon shop in connection. jan1tf

Letter Heads, Envelopes, Etc.,

In first-class style and good stock,

At "OUT WEST PRINTING OFFICE."

EL PASO COUNTY Building and Loan Association,

MEETS on the first Monday evening of each month, at Weed's Hall, Pike's Peak Avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, at 7 p. m. from October to April, and at 7½ p. m. from May to September.

A new series of stock is opened quarterly, beginning March, June, September and December, respectively.

J. HARVEY, *Sec'y.* J. S. WOLFE, *Treas.* R. F. WEITBREC, *President.* jan1 8m

Wall Street,

Where fortunes are made every day WITHOUT RISK, in *Stock Privileges,* (*Puts* and *Calls.*) We advise when and how to OPERATE SAFELY. Book giving full information sent free. Address,

BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Small sums invested for parties at a distance, and profits promptly remitted by Bank Draft. jan 1 11m

REAL ESTATE.

A. H. BARRETT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Life and Fire Insurance, and Real Estate Agent,

Over City Drug Store. *COLORADO SPRINGS.* jan1tf

T. L. DARBY, C. E.,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,

County Surveyor of El Paso County.

Office over City Drug Store, cor. Huerfano and Tejon sts. COLORADO SPRINGS, COL. jan29tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Tailoring, Cutting, Cleaning and Repairing.

C. STEARNS,

Huerfano Street, near Cascade Avenue,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

WORK AND PRICES GUARANTEED. jan1tf

HOTELS.

Crawford House,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The largest and finest Hotel in Town.

New and newly furnished.

D. C. CRAWFORD, Propr. jan1tf

EUROPEAN Hotel and Restaurant,

Wanless Block, Tejon St.,

BRICK HOUSE.

Good Rooms and Board at reasonable rates. Everything first-class.

Mrs. O. B. BROMLEY, Prop. jan1tf

MANITOU HOUSE.

The Manitou House will continue open under its present management during the Winter.

RATES—From $12.50 to $15.00 per week, according to rooms.

PECK & DANA, Managers. jan1tf

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

We have a large stock of

FOLDING CHAIRS,
LOUNGES,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
MIRROR PLATES,

and everything in the Furniture line, which we are selling at very low rates, at the old stand of L. H. Bartlett & Co., Barteg & Hodgman's Block,

[Huerfano Street.]

HOGMAN & CO. jan1tf

BAKERIES.

PIKE'S PEAK BAKERY.

Always on hand,

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

BREAD DELIVERED DAILY.

JAMES WEST.

Tejon Street, Colorado Springs. jan1tf

NEW BAKERY.

WILLIAM BUSH,

FOR the past eighteen months in the employ of James West, has bought out Messrs. Sumner & Dorne, and moved into the brick building above the Wanless block.

A good supply of Bread, Cakes, Pies,

GROCERIES, &C.,

constantly on hand. Bread delivered daily in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

WEDDING AND FESTIVAL CAKE supplied on short notice. jan1tf

JOHN PIXLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Flour, Grain & Feed.

Agent for Schutter Wagons.

Huerfano St., COLORADO SPRINGS. jan1tf

To Printers.

THE "OUT WEST" PRINTING CO. having furnished the GAZETTE with a complete "new dress," the type upon which it has been printed is offered for sale at low figures. It consists of

Long Primer Brevier and Display.

We also have some 25 or 30 founts of

Good Job Type,

which will be sold at large discount if desired. Here is a chance to get an outfit for a small sum of money. Samples will be sent upon application. Also, for sale a

Two-Horse Engine, Baxter make.

Grange and Centennial LETTER HEADS AND CARDS

Printed at the Gazette office.

INCOMPLETENESS.

If all our lives were one broad glare
  Of sunlight, clear, unclouded;
If all our paths were smooth and fair,
  By no soft gloom enshrouded;
If all life's flowers were fully blown
  Without the sweets unfolding,
And happiness were rudely thrown
  On hands too weak for holding—
    Should we not miss the twilight hours,
      The gentle haze and sadness?
    Should we not long for storms and showers,
      To break the constant gladness?

If none were sick and none were sad,
  What service could we render?
I think if we were always glad,
  We scarcely could be tender.
Did our beloved never need
  Our patient ministration,
Earth would grow cold, and miss indeed
  Its sweetest consolation;
    If sorrow never claimed our heart,
      And every wish were granted,
    Patience would die, and hope depart—
      Life would be disenchanted.

And yet in Heaven is no more night,
  In Heaven is no more sorrow,
Such unimagined new delight
  Fresh grace from pain will borrow—
As the poor seed that underground
  Seeks its true light above it,
Not knowing what will there be found
  When sunbeams kiss and love it.
    So we in darkness upward grow,
      And look and long for Heaven,
    But can not picture it below,
      Till more of light be given.

NORSE LEGENDS.

The legends of the Northmen have a power and beauty quite their own. There is a strength and majesty in them that one hardly finds in the myths of the Greeks or the subtle fancies of Hindoo mythology.

Sometimes one finds in these legends and stories a profound poetic meaning expressed with the most perfect beauty and grace. An old Norse King sat in his great hall one night, when the tempest was roaring and whirling without. The great fire threw its glow far out into the dark recesses of the hall, and the brighter for the storm and darkness around. While the King talked with his counselors before the fire, a bird flew in and passed over them, and out again at the great open window. "Such," said the King, "is the life of man; out of the darkness into the light, and then lost in the blackness and storm again." "Yes, sire," answered an old courtier; "but the bird has its nest beyond."

PROMINENCE OF ART IN PARIS.

Everything in the appearance of Paris indicates its character as an art emporium, where works of art are not only produced and sold, but also exercise a powerful influence over the public taste. The eye for effect and color natural to the people is apparent in the shop-windows, where various shades of drapery and other stuffs may often be seen arranged in a harmony so exquisite as to move one like a concord of sweet sounds. In the jewelry shops, as for example those in the Palais Royal, present an array of splendor as often artistic as dazzling. The very meat stalls are indications of that sensuous love of beauty for its own sake which inspired the Athenian of old, and is with the Parisian of to-day a more powerful motor than either moral or political principle. The various meats are hung in a certain order, adorned with flowers cut into elaborate patterns, and designs made by cutting away the inner skin and leaving the red flesh exposed. At *Mardi Gras* the butchers' stalls are objects of general attraction for the more than ordinary ingenuity and taste displayed in the adornment of sheep and beeves hung whole from the ceiling in holiday attire of greens, ribbons and tinsel.

LEAVING PROPERTY TO CHILDREN.

A New York doctor has adopted a course quite contrary to the commonly accepted mode of making bequests. He has left his sons a liberal income till they are twenty-four years old, and not a cent afterwards, undoubtedly thinking he has got the root of the matter of the true value of money. And it is quite clear that he was right in the essential point of the stimulus of necessity as an element in success. Whether he correctly applied the principle depends upon the way in which the sons have been reared. If he has allowed them to expect wealth and leisure and neglected to acquaint them with the true value of simple living, the operation of the will can hardly be other than disastrous. But if the boys have been told that they must begin where their father did, with the only advantage of a possibly better education, then their father had a perfect right to expect that at twenty-four they would stand better prepared to win success without than with a comfortable income not produced by their own exertions. It is well known that the "gilded youth," as he has been aptly called, is one of the least gratifying products of our time, and any course which tends to abolish such a class is worth attention. It would be an excellent idea for some metropolitan journalist to keep an eye on these boys and let us know how they turn out.

DR. JOHN TODD'S EARLY CAREER.

On the 9th day of October, A. D. 1800, a poor insane woman of Rutland, Vermont, the wife of a helpless cripple, gave birth to a puny babe, whom the good neighbors were moved to hope that God would mercifully recall from so unhospitable a world as this promised to prove to the new born child.

On the 24th day of August, A. D. 1873, there died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a venerable clergyman, loved and honored throughout the country, and known in his books the world over. The unpromising infant who came unwelcome into the world at the beginning of the century had become Dr. John Todd, whose influence for good has been felt to the very ends of the earth, and whose published writings are read in more languages than one can well count on the fingers.

The childhood of the young John was passed after the fashion of rural childhood in New England at that early day, chiefly in hard work. His crippled father died about six years after the boy's birth, leaving a large family, which by reason of extreme poverty and helplessness of the maniac mother, was necessarily scattered. John found a home in North Killingworth, Connecticut, where he remained several years, working hard for his food and a part of his clothing, and trapping wild animals for the rest. When ten years of age, he passed a brief time in New Haven, attending school, and earning his bread in the capacity of "chore boy" in the house of a kinsman. It was during his residence near Yale College that he first came in contact with people of a higher culture than was common among the rural folk of North Killingworth, and the accident appears to have determined the whole course of his life. His ambition was awakened, and from that time forward his purpose was fixed—to secure the benefits of a thorough training in the schools. The task he thus set himself seemed a hopeless one—so much so, indeed, that from first to last his friends labored diligently to dissuade him from the undertaking. He was without money, without prospects, and without friends able to help him; but, young as he was, the iron will which served him so well in after-life was already his, and he appears never to have faltered in his purpose after it was once formed. He lived poorly, by such work as he could get to do, saved every moment of time, studied under any masters he could find, and finally, in the Autumn of 1818, entered Yale College, having traveled thither on foot from Charlestown, Massachusetts, "with his entire wardrobe under one arm, and his entire library under the other." At the time of his matriculation, he tells us, he had but three cents in the world, two of which he paid for toll in crossing a bridge on the same day.—*Harper's Magazine.*

OBSCURE HANDWRITING.

Can nothing be done to improve the handwriting of the present generation? Many letters now remain unnoticed, as neither the address, the signature, nor the body of the letter can surely be ascertained. Only last week I was in an office where three letters came in from three young ladies in distant cities, on important subjects. The writers had all been recently graduated from highly respectable boarding-schools, and their education was called "finished." I read to-day bad writing with great facility, but all these three letters were too much for me. I could not make out clearly the address or signature, and two pages of the body of the letter could not be safely translated. I advised cutting out the signatures and addresses and pasting it on the outside of the envelope and sending the letters back for translation, besides informing the writers that it was an insult to ask the recipient to take up his time in trying to translate fashionable boarding-school writing. I can cheerfully be patient with the writing of an uneducated person, but bad writing from mere affectation is too vulgar to be tolerated.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A NEW KING OF HUNGARY.

The territory of Austria includes Bohemia (an independent Kingdom until the year 1620), Dalmatia, Galicia, Styria, Moravia, Silesia, the Tyrol, and other neighboring provinces. The Kingdom of Hungary, as it continues to be designated, includes Hungary proper, Croatia, Slavonia and Transylvania. Francis Joseph is Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Unfortunately, the German and Hungarian provinces of this Empire-Kingdom are at present in active hostility against each other. To settle matters it has been determined, (the *Deutsche Zeitung,* a Vienna journal affirms) that the Prince Imperial of Austria, the young Archduke Rudolf, shall be crowned King of Hungary. There is no lack of precedent for this. So lately as 1830, the Prince Imperial Ferdinand, was so crowned, though his father, Francis I. (father-in-law of Napoleon I.), was then alive, and did not die until 1835.

It is thought, the Vienna *Journal* intimates, that the relations between the two portions of the Austro-Hungary monarchy may be improved by placing Hungary directly under a king—though, in this case, Prince Rudolf would be only a viceroy. In Hungary the Crown of Saint Etienne (which was lost during the revolt of 1849 and eventually recovered) is regarded with a reverence which Republicans can scarcely believe or understand. The heir apparent, on whose head that almost sacred crown is placed, with the solemn rites of religion and the magnificent pomp of feudality and royalty, has the right, from that moment, and without any other formality, to exercise all the powers and prerogatives with which "the crowned King of Hungary" is invested.

In the present instance the drawbacks are that Prince Rudolf is not much above seventeen years of age, and that if as "crowned King" he should happen to show a leaning towards Austria (that is towards his own father), the Hungarians may get huffed and send him back, an uncrowned King, to Vienna.—*N. Y. Times.*

A MELTING STORY.

One Winter evening a country store-keeper in the Green Mountain State was closing up for the night, and while standing in the snow outside, putting up the window shutters, saw through the glass a lounging, worthless fellow within, grab a pound of fresh butter from the shelf, and conceal it in his hat.

The act was no sooner detected than the revenge was hit upon, and a very few minutes found the Green Mountain store keeper at once indulging his appetite for fun to the fullest extent, and paying off the thief with a facetious sort of torture for which he would have gained a premium from the old Inquisition.

"I say, Seth," said the store keeper, coming in and closing the door after him, slapping his hands over his shoulders, and stamping the snow off his feet.

Seth had his hand on the door, his hat on his head, and the roll of butter in his hat, anxious to make his *exit* as soon as possible.

"I say, Seth, sit down; I reckon, now, on such a cold night as this a little something warm would not hurt a fellow."

Seth felt very uncertain; he had the butter and was exceedingly anxious to be off; but the temptation of something warm sadly interfered with his resolution to go. This hesitation, however, was soon settled by the right owner of the butter taking Seth by the shoulders and planting him in a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a manner cornered in by the boxes and barrels that, while the grocer stood before him, there was no possibility of getting out, and right in this very place sure enough the store-keeper sat down.

"Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said the grocer; so he opened the stove door and stuffed in as many sticks as the place would admit; "without it you'd freeze going home such a night as this."

Seth already felt the butter settling down closer to his hair, and he jumped up, declaring he must go.

"Not till you have something warm, Seth; Seth, come, I've got a story to tell you," and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning tormentor.

"Oh! it's so hot here," said the petty thief, attempting to rise.

"Sit down—don't be in such a hurry," retorted the grocer, pushing him back into his chair.

"But I've got the cows to fodder, and the wood to split, and I must be going," said the persecuted chap.

"But you mustn't tear yourself away, Seth, in this manner. Sit down; let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself cool; you appear to be a little figetty," said the roguish grocer with a wicked leer.

The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made the hair stand erect upon his head had it not been well oiled and kept down by the butter.

"Seth, I will give you a toast, now, and you can butter it yourself," said the grocer, with an air of such consummate simplicity that poor Seth believed himself unsuspected. "Seth, here's—here's a Christmas goose, well roasted, eh? tell you, it's the greatest eating in creation. And Seth, don't you never use hog's fat or common cooking butter to baste it with; come; take your butter—I mean, Seth, take your toddy."

Poor Seth began to smoke, as well as melt, and his mouth was hermetically sealed up, as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of butter came pouring from under his hat, and his handkerchief was already soaked with the greasy overflow. Talking away as if nothing was the matter, the fun-loving grocer kept stuffing wood in the stove, while poor Seth sat upright, with his back against the counter, and his knees touching the red hot furnace before.

"Cold night, this," said the grocer. "Why Seth, you seem to perspire as if you were warm? Why don't you take your hat off? Here, let me put your hat away?"

"No," exclaimed poor Seth, at last. "No, I must go, let me out, I ain't well, let me go."

A greasy cataract was now pouring down the poor man's face and neck, and soaking into his clothes, and trickling down his body into his boots, so that he was literally in a perfect bath of oil.

"Well, good night, Seth," said the humorous Vermonter, "if you will go," and adding, as he darted out of the door, "I say, Seth, I reckon the fun I have had out of you is worth ninepence, so I shan't charge you for that pound of butter in your hat."

WIT AND WISDOM.

Emerson recommends the man with weak nerves and keen sensibilities to go to a good tailor.

Reynolds, the dramatist, observing the thinness of the house at one of his pieces, said, "I suppose it is owing to the war!" "No," was the reply, "it is owing to the piece."

Too much idleness, I have observed, fills up a man's time much more completely, and leaves him less his own master, than any sort of employment whatsoever.—*Burke.*

No matter how hard the task before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or hard it is, but go at it and, little by little, it will grow smaller and smaller until it is done.

A sound pecuniary management must have economy for its basis. Let every young man who desires to lay the foundation of his fortune start with this conviction firmly fixed in his mind.

A professor was expostulating with a student for his idleness, when the latter said, "It's no use; I was cut out for a loafer." "Well," said the professor, surveying the student critically, "whoever cut you out understood his business."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is not made greedy by prosperity. Though it derives a large revenue from its celebrated obituary column, it magnanimously speaks out against the firing of salutes with bullets.

Lycurgus being asked why he, who in other respects appeared to be so zealous for the equal rights of men, did not make his government democratic rather than oligarchical, "Go you," replied the legislator, "and try a democracy in your own house."—*Plutarch.*

He who can wait for what he desires, takes the course not to be exceedingly grieved if he fails of it; he, on the contrary, who labors after a thing too impatiently, thinks the success, when it comes, is not a recompense equal to all the pains he has been at about it.—*Bruyere.*

Complaint has been made against several milkmen in Virginia City, because an occasional crawfish has been found in the bottom of the milk pitcher. Do the Comstockers expect the dairymen to furnish them trout and salmon?—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Manners are the happy ways of doing things; each one a stroke of genius or of love, now repeated and hardened into usage, they form at last a rich varnish with the routine of life washed, and its details adorned. If they are superficial, so are the dew-drops which give such a depth to the morning meadows.—*Emerson.*

You are not obliged to discuss your business or your affairs with every one you may chance to know, but dealing with a confidential friend be perfectly frank. Disclose the real motives of your conduct, and then, those who differ from you may still respect you. Nothing is more fatal to friendship than prevarication and deceit.

"This is not the poor-house office," impertinently suggested a Rochester newspaper clerk, the other day, to a seedy-looking individual entering the office. "And, be jabers, by your looks, not an intelligence office, aythur," answered Pat, and he carried the year's subscription away again in his pocket-book.

He sat in a railway car. His head was thickly covered with a mass of red hair. Behind him in a seat sat a man with hardly any hair on his head. He said to him, "I guess you wasn't around when they dealt out hair?" "Oh, yes, I was," replied bald head, "but they offered me a lot of red hair, and I told them to throw it into the ash bin."

Lord Clare, who was much opposed to Curran, one day brought a Newfoundland dog up on the bench, and, during Curran's speech, turned aside and caressed the animal. Curran stopped. "Go on, go on, Mr. Curran!" said Lord Clare. "Oh! I beg a thousand pardons," was the rejoinder, "I thought your lordship was in consultation."

VARIETIES.

When to soft sleep we give ourselves away,
  And in a dream as in a fairy bark
Drift on and on through the enchanted dark
  To rosy daybreak,—little thought we pay
To that sweet bitter world we know by day.
  We are clean quit of it, as is a lark
  So high in heaven no human eye may mark
  The sharp swift pinion cleaving through the gray.
Till we awake, ill fate can do no ill.
  The resting heart shall not take up again
  The heavy load that yet must make it bleed;
For this brief space, the loud world's voice is still,
  No faintest echo of its brings us pain.
  How will it be when we shall sleep indeed?
T. B. Aldrich.

The strictness of Church government in our Puritan times seems like downright tyranny in these days of religious liberty. In the record book of an old Connecticut church (1702) appears the following: "For making a noise in church, Ann Colton, spinster, is to sit three Sundays in the poor-pew and pay a fine of five shillings."

A little drummer boy was taken prisoner. Around the bivouac fires the soldiers said to him: Now beat us a "reveille." And he beat them a "reveille." Now beat us an "advance." And he beat them an "advance." Now, beat us a "charge." And he beat them a "charge." Now beat us a "retreat." "No," said the drummer boy, "I cannot do that; I never learnt that."

When Franklin Pierce was nominated and elected President, his New Hampshire friends were considerably astonished, and none more so than the distinguished General McNeil, who, characteristically remarked, "Pierce is a fair third-rate country lawyer in New Hampshire, but when you come to spread him out all over the country, he is a little *"too thin."*" In this way, the expression originated and became popularized.

Gen. Baldy Smith, the president of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York, is a martinet, and makes the "force" toe the mark to an unwonted degree. He sent a whole squad back to black their boots the other day as they were about starting out, although, as the captain protested, the streets were muddy. "That's none of your business," said the General, "no policeman is expected to be a judge of the weather; he has only to obey the rules." It looks like a small matter, but it is safe to say that a course of Baldy Smith discipline will double the efficiency of the force in a year.

Turkey has fifteen immense ships of war, which cost nearly $2,000,000 apiece. They lie idle in the Bosphorus all Summer, their only use being to fire salutes every Friday when the Sultan goes to mosque. They never go to sea, and if they did they would be likely to founder in the first gale, for they are very unwieldy, and the Turks are miserable sailors. The only voyages they make are when in the Spring they are taken out of the Golden Horn and anchored in the Bosphorus, a distance of about two miles; and, when in the Fall they are taken back to their winter quarters in the Golden Horn.

In Venice, as every one knows, the beauty of the city has been increased by the use of color on plaster and brick walls, of a sober, but delicate pink red, which contrasted exquisitely with the green waters and the soft grass green shutters of the windows. "The committee of taste" now forbids the use of this color, and orders that whitewash shall be universally substituted for it. The amazing committee displays a thoughtfulness in its endeavors to destroy all the distinguishing features of the city which must excite the envy of many other municipalities and numberless artists. It is about to make a new street from the Piaza de San Marco to the railway station, that will sweep away several churches and houses of ancient date and of the highest interest.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and expect from it as able, high toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest, and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

Mr. Ernest P. Stephenson is the authorized canvasser and collector for the GAZETTE.

H. A. RISLEY, Editor.

FIRST FRUITS.

A good sized Blake's crusher with proper gearing, manufactured at the works of the company, New Haven, Connecticut, has arrived, consigned to Hendrie Bros. & Bolthoff. It is supposed to be intended for use in crushing the ores recently discovered and to be mined in this vicinity, preparing them for treatment here, or shipment to smelting works East.

It is with unusual satisfaction that we announce the acquittal, yesterday, at St. Louis, of General Babcock, the private secretary of the President, upon charges preferred against him of complicity with the whiskey ring, so called, in perpetrating extensive frauds upon the Government. After a trial of intense and absorbing interest, in a court eminent for learning and impartiality, before a jury of marked intelligence, in which the best legal talent of the country has been employed, both for and against the accused, General B. has been pronounced innocent. He has come out of the fiery ordeal unscathed; and the bright record he made in the war, the spotless reputation he has earned and maintained in years of honorable public service, remains unsullied.

We hope the address issued by the Centennial Commission for the Territory, and which appears in another column, will not escape the attention of citizens. It sets forth the necessity of prompt action in preparing and forwarding samples and specimens of the productions of the Territory and the fruits of its industry, and also of contributing money to aid them in pushing forward their work so that the Territory may make a creditable display at the great exhibition. The address presents in forcible terms what is needed, and we shall be surprised if a considerable expense is not incurred by the people of the Territory.

The patrons of the [illegible] in this country and in Europe will learn with sorrowful regret of the death of Charlotte Cushman, whose excellence in the creations of the dramatic art and especially in tragic representations, was only equalled by her womanly virtues and the life-long [illegible] of a high type of character, securing for her the love and affection of all, among them many distinguished men and women who were fortunate enough to know her.

[illegible] the funeral services over her remains took place on the 21st, at King's Chapel, in presence of an immense throng of persons, including Gov. Rice and other distinguished personages.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.

This occurred on the 22d inst., Washington having been born on the 22d February, 1732. It was a becoming recognition of the greatness of the event that Congress by a concurrent resolution provided for the 21st [illegible] the 22d day of February [illegible] national holiday, and that it was generally observed throughout the country, and we are pleased to say at our Territorial capital, as a day to be held in grateful remembrance and signalized with festivity and rejoicing. The events that render the character of Washington illustrious are recorded on the brightest pages of our country's history, and link his name and fame for all time with the glory of the New empire he did so much to establish and make enduring.

If any doubt has been heretofore entertained of the presence in our immediate vicinity of deposits of the precious metals of incalculable value and boundless extent, such doubt will be dispelled by perusal of the "Mining Notes" published in another column, prepared for us by the Mining Agency of this town. To know the gentlemen connected with this Agency, the intelligence and experience they bring to their examinations, the careful and painstaking labor bestowed upon such examinations, the integrity of character which gives weight to what they publish, is enough to convince even the prejudiced and skeptical that we have untold wealth in the near cañons and mountains, and although we learned long ago that "all is not gold that glitters," we cannot but recognize and acknowledge the truth and reality of the mineral discoveries so intensely awakening the interest and exciting the hopes of our citizens.

By request of the Colorado Woman's Suffrage Association we publish, in another column, most of the address delivered before them by Dr. J. H. Hayford, at Denver, January 14, 1876.

With all possible respect for the motives of these excellent ladies, we are not quite prepared to indorse the radical changes in the organization of society, they seek to bring about. The agitation for "women's rights," so called, will doubtless continue and may result in placing men and women on the same footing, so far as civil rights and duties are concerned. Perhaps this is to be the next achievement in the field of human progress. Yet all our old-fashioned notions are shocked at the changes it will effect in domestic and social affairs, beginning even in the nursery songs. Instead of the good old Saxon melody our mothers sang,

Bye, bye, Baby Bunting,
Daddy's gone a hunting
To get a little rabbit's skin
To wrap the Baby Bunting in.

we shall have the father rocking the cradle and singing:

Be quiet my darling,
Don't get in a fury,
For mama's gone out
To serve on a jury.

Bishop Spaulding will spend Sunday in town, and will preach morning and evening in the Episcopal church. Morning service at 11 o'clock, and evening service at 7½ o'clock. Next Wednesday, being Ash-Wednesday, the church will be open for divine service and sermon at 7½ o'clock.

The C. B. [illegible] Club had their regular dancing party last evening at Unity Hall.

Hon. N. [illegible] Norton, M. C., 33d district, New York, will accept our thanks for copies of department reports.

We are indebted to Hon. T. M. Patterson, delegate in Congress from this Territory, for a valuable public document.

The weather during the past week has been as bright and warm as summer.

Dr. Solly has rooms over Huggins' jewelry store on Pike's Peak avenue. We hope his patients will not all get well before they learn his new location.

The excellent lunch we enjoyed the other day at Mr. Kinney's restaurant, next door to Stockbridge's, enables us to account for the daily crowd around his door about noon.

St. Nicholas for March is as good as ever, which is saying a great deal. The illustrations, "Afloat on the Journey," and "The Rare Old King and his Daughters Three," are exquisite.

We are informed by the postmaster that an average of 1,000 letters are received daily at the post office in this town, and about the same number are dispatched daily from the office.

Our merchants express themselves encouraged by the increasing trade with the mining districts south and west of us, and will increase their purchases of supplies to meet the demand.

In the reading-room at the Inter-Ocean Hotel, in Denver, stands a large oil painting of the "Gateway to the Garden of the Gods." It was executed by a Pueblo artist, and is, we believe, to be sent to the Centennial.

The demand for rooms is on the increase. Vacant rooms and buildings are filling up, apparently with permanent residents. What are we to do with the crowd of transient visitors who will come upon us like an avalanche in about two months?

We understand they are contemplating at Manitou the organization of a "Working-man's Club." We fear it will be a slim affair, for the broadcloth and beaver we see about the springs can hardly cover the sinews of labor. Nevertheless we hereby offer to contribute the weekly GAZETTE.

The engineer, Frank Sommers, who was so badly scalded a short time since on the southern extension of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, died of his injuries on last Sunday morning, and was buried on Monday with masonic honors. He was a most estimable young man and is mourned by many friends. His parents reside in Kansas, which was his former home.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company opened a terminal station at Chico, 12 miles east of Pueblo, on the 16th inst. and will make connection with the Denver & Rio Grande railway at Pueblo by the first of March proximo. After that date the first class freight rates will be $2.20 per ton from Missouri river to Colorado Springs.

Parcels of Cheyenne mountain are being daily brought to town as specimens, like the brick that was carried about by Scholastikos as a sample of the house he offered for sale. From the quantity transported here we judge the altitude of the mountain must have been sensibly reduced within the last few days. It would be a pity to bring it down to a level with the plain even for gold and silver, and thus spoil that favorite resort of our fair friends.

Among all the institutions which lend attractions to Denver in the eyes of visitors, there is none of which she has more just right to be proud than the Inter-Ocean Hotel. The house is new, handsomely furnished, and the rooms are pleasant and well ventilated. The clerk is an affable gentleman, who treats you so well that you are sure to want to go back to the Inter-Ocean when you visit the metropolis. It is convenient to the business part of the city, as well as being first class in all respects, and the favorite stopping place with those who have tried all the hotels.

A correspondent of the Denver *News* pays the following compliment to one of our hotels: Col. Bacon is a liberal-minded, enterprising citizen, and with plenty of go-ahead-ativeness and lots of capital to carry out his enterprises. He is deservedly popular in the town, and his hotel is a very popular resort. Yesterday he placed me in his red wagon, behind his four-in-hand, and drove me over to Manitou, returning through the Garden of the Gods, stopping to visit Gen. Palmer's beautiful summer resort, Glen Eyrie, and then back to the hotel, over a table land road, even as a billiard table and straight as an arrow for five miles—the most beautiful, perhaps, on this continent.

By report in another column it will be seen that the annual meeting of the Library Association, for the election of officers, etc., was held last Monday. We desire to call direct attention to the needs of this institution, believing that a little timely aid will develop it into permanent success. While our library is patronized more or less by an appreciative class, its pleasant rooms and attractive volumes are *terra incognita* to the mass. This should not be. Next to schools well-sustained libraries most certainly indicate the public spirit and enterprise of a people. Our Library, though fairly started under happy auspices, is still struggling and weak, needing pecuniary aid and still larger measure of active sympathy and support. In return for contributions of books, periodicals, pictures, etc., membership certificates are issued by the Librarian. May we not hope for and soon be able to chronicle increased interest in this useful association.

One of our staff lately made a flying visit to Pueblo and Canon City and has constantly been humming ever since, "There's no place like home."

A union coal depot has been established at Pueblo, by the Denver & Rio Grande railway and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

Sunday last was a wintry day for Colorado, although it would have been mid-summer sunshine in some places we have known. The mountain peaks were white with snow.

On Tuesday last the southern extension of the Denver & Rio Grande railway was completed to Cucharas, 3½ miles of track having been laid on the last day.

A party of ladies and gentlemen having become weary of even Manitou are making arrangements to emigrate to Manitou Park, to enjoy for a month or so life in the mountains.

The town of Cucharas, the present terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, has been incorporated. F. V. Offenbacher, G. W. Morton, John Shanks, James W. Powell and S. S. Adams are the board of trustees.

A party of our young folks improvised a surprise masquerade at the residence of G. S. Barnes, Esq., on Thursday evening last, said to have been a funny and very enjoyable affair.

The people of Pueblo are in a state of feverish excitement. The A., T. & S. F. railroad is rapidly approaching their borders and the echoes of the locomotive already startle the neighboring hills and valleys.

The Executive Committee of Colorado College, at their meeting on Monday, decided that their plans for building, which they are still urging forward, will be promoted by suspending instruction in the institution after the close of the present term until next fall.

The Victoria Hotel, at Pueblo, is within calling distance of the depot, and a good place to dine when trains stop 20 minutes. And a good table is not its only recommendation. The rooms are nicely arranged and commodious, and everything indicates that the hotel is in experienced hands.

We call attention to the advertisement of S. Roe, wholesale dealer, etc., 388 Blake street, Denver, Colorado. Those who use the weed will find a good article at his establishment and their friends are interested in the favor of their cigars. We commend our druggists to examine his stock in trade, as his drugs are said to be pure and unadulterated.

It may be that our business men think that people don't like to read advertisements! If so, they are much mistaken. Fresh, well-put, well-placed advertisements are news. They are welcomed, read, nay, studied. The newspaper that is alive with them is increasingly acceptable, and so is the business house that knows how to get them up, possessed withal with the sagacity and nerve to keep them up.

The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, which last year sent out numerous seeds for trial by our farmers, has been writing to said farmers for reports as to how said seeds got along in our soil and climate. Most of our farmers are at a loss as to the character of the report they should make, but one of them has written back in this style: "Seeds *started* well—soil and climate suited them in early life—refer you to enclosed *grasshopper* for their subsequent career."

We have received a copy of a neat and comprehensive pamphlet, published by C. A. Warner & Co., of Denver, in a style creditable to their skill and enterprise, entitled "San Juan, its past and present, ways of getting there, developments and prospects, gold and silver mines, water powers, timber and agricultural lands." The title indicates pretty fully what the book contains, all needed information concerning that wonderful section of country, its history, geographical divisions, and more particularly its mineral discoveries and developments, so rich and valuable, and now attracting so much public interest. It is for sale at our bookstores.

The Fairplay *Sentinel* of the 17th inst. says: The horrible condition of the road to Denver has virtually driven all our freighters off that road, and nine-tenths of our freight now comes by way of Colorado Springs. Also: The double column ads., which appear in this issue, but in part demonstrate the interest which is now centering towards Fairplay and the mineral belts adjacent. The near completion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to Pueblo, places the railway towns of the plains upon an equal footing with Denver, as regards freight and passenger tariffs. The live merchants of Colorado Springs, now that the embargo of forty cents per hundred is removed from goods shipped to that point, propose to compete with their northern neighbors for the trade of Fairplay and the southwest. The revolution is well begun, and the ball has been opened by the Messrs. Craigue, Barnes and Sweet. The first of these has built up a large and first class wholesale and retail trade in groceries and provisions. He offers extra inducements to the trade, and our citizens would do well to call and examine his stock and prices. The hardware, iron, wagon and agricultural implement trade is well represented by G. S. Barnes, who carries a well selected and first class stock of goods. His prices are low and he guarantees to duplicate Denver bills. The flour, feed and grain trade is ably conducted by G. H. Sweet. Orders whether large or small entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention, and farmers, ranchmen and merchants generally, throughout the Park and the southwest, will do well to give him a call and compare prices.

There will be preaching at the Congregational (Unity) chapel to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Bartlett.

There will be no services at the Cumberland Presbyterian church to-morrow. The health of the pastor has been so poor during the week as to render him unable to preach.

That fire at Manitou the other day was not the stamp mill as some wiseacre thought. No stamp mill has yet been consumed by fire at Manitou.

Coursing the jack-rabbits is the agreeable employment of our sporting bloods and some graver citizens—and next to hunting gold on the mountains is a pleasant way of killing time, if not the rabbits.

We are pleased to announce that the Colorado Springs Silver Cornet Band will soon regale our citizens with a musical and dramatic entertainment, to consist of select music and a drama in three acts. We have no doubt our promising band will be encouraged by a full attendance of citizens.

The handsome school house at Manitou awaits additional funds for its completion. Taxes are odious. Why cannot her young people get up a concert or some evening entertainment for the purpose. The strangers at Manitou alone would make a good audience. They are said to be both musical and literary. In aid of so good an object we have no doubt some of the amateur talent of Colorado Springs could be enlisted.

The masonic fraternity enjoyed a rich repast last Wednesday evening, in listening to the address delivered before them by Robert Morris, LL. D., on his researches in the Holy Land, and to the reading of some original poems relating to his theme. Mr. Morris was sent by the order in this country to establish a lodge at the caves under the city of Jerusalem. It is a notable circumstance that an inhabitant of the new world should, in these later days, have gone back to that old home of the earth's "gray fathers," to re-establish the order which is supposed to have been powerful in early times, and to have assisted in designing and erecting the great temple built by Solomon. It will interest our readers to learn that this venerable traveler expressed himself as lost in wonder and admiration with our mountain scenery, Manitou, the Garden of the Gods and Glen Eyrie, and said that in all his travels, having made the world's circuit, he had never seen anything so beautiful or grand.

PERSONAL.

Judge Davidson has been attending court in Denver the past week.

Our respected townsman, Mr. E. D. Dittridge, has gone east, to return early in March with his family.

Peter Becker, Esq., sheriff of El Paso county, who has been absent on a journey east has returned.

Major R. L. Hopkins, proprietor of the Manitou House, we are pleased to see back again. We hope he is making preparations for a lively time at Manitou this season.

Wm. G. Smith, Esq., editor of the *Globe*, Golden, Colorado, paid us a visit one day this week, and speaks encouragingly of business and mining prospects and interests in that section.

Mr. R. G. Gwillen, an old settler on the Divide, is about to establish a cheese-factory on a large scale in that section. We understand that he expects to milk 400 to 500 cows. This is a move in the right direction and we hope the enterprise will be amply rewarded.

Sergeant Feller, of the U. S. Signal service, informs us that a trip to the summit of Pike's Peak is now made without difficulty and is a pleasant pastime. During the week he has made the ascent to the Lake House and return in one day.

Hon. B. C. Sawyer, formerly mayor of Pittsburgh, and an enterprising business man of that great manufacturing city, has been in town for some days, a guest at the Crawford House, and is understood to represent or be interested in some mining properties here.

COUNTY LIBRARY.

The adjourned meeting of the El Paso County Library Association was held at the Library Rooms last Monday a. m., D. Russ Wood, president, presiding.

The treasurer submitted an informal report upon the finances of the association.

Trustees for the present year were chosen as follows: Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Mrs. Wm. J. Palmer, W. A. Bell, H. McAllister, Jr., N. S. Culver, and J. C. Wilson.

The following named persons were elected officers: D. Russ Wood, President; H. A. Risley, Vice-President; A. G. Adams, Treasurer; E. K. Palmer, Secretary; Edgar T. Ensign, Librarian.

The retiring treasurer and librarian were directed to file detailed reports.

Terms of membership and subscription, as heretofore adopted, were continued in force, as follows: Shares, $3.00, payable in cash or books as convenient. Yearly subscription, $5.00; half-yearly, $3.00; quarterly, $1.00. Shareholders to be entitled to books at five cents per week; no charge to subscribers. Others than the above are required to pay ten cents per week for the use of books.

FIRE AT MANITOU PARK.

We regret to chronicle the destruction by fire, on Sunday morning last, of the pretty rustic cottage on the side hill near the hotel at Manitou Park, occupied by Mr. F. C. Thornton, who came near suffering personal injury in efforts to extinguish the flames and save the furniture. It is said to have been a bijou of a home, with its handsome rustic mantle and other inside ornaments in keeping with the rude structure and its wild surroundings.

MINING NOTES,

REPORTED WEEKLY BY
THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING AGENCY.

EL PASO COUNTY.

The discoveries and developments of the past week leave no doubt in regard to our having paying mines, of both gold and silver, in the immediate vicinity of Colorado Springs, and every day is adding to their number and extent, and each day's development is giving new proofs of their richness and value. Many who have spent most of the past few weeks in prospecting, have now "all the mines" they want, and have turned their attention to developing and securing their claims.

The chief point of interest the past week, has been Cheyenne Mountain, but much prospecting and sinking has been done in other localities, and with more encouraging results than at any previous time. The number of assays has, have been greater than in any previous week, and the general average has been one hundred per cent. higher. The great majority of the assays were of surface rock, from new discoveries, and the increased average of the assays are only to be accounted for by the greater richness of the last discoveries over those previously made. Several varieties of ore, new to this section, have also been found on Cheyenne Mountain and at Manitou, bearing both gold and silver, which give great promise of value. Of these, we shall wait further developments before speaking particularly of their nature. The lodes are generally of great width, the average being above six feet.

There are now 25 tons of ore on the dump of the Ute Pass Mine at Manitou, owned by Culver, Hammond & Marsh, and the mine promises results beyond the most sanguine expectations of the owners. Eight tons of this ore are now being brought down for shipment to Black Hawk for treatment. It is believed that even this small lot will give a profitable return.

Several lodes higher on the mountain, above the Ute Pass Mine, are being opened up by other parties and new discoveries in the same region are of daily occurrence.

Messrs. Watkins, Arnold, Leonard & Co. are working several men on the Eclipse Mine, the first discovery on Cheyenne Mountain, and feel confident of having there a rich mine. Some very high assays have been reported from this mine, but we have nothing reliable above the $273.00 to the ton mentioned last week. The lode on which the Eclipse Mine is located has been traced and claimed for a distance of ten miles, and shows a width of over twenty feet the entire distance.

Surface assays show the vein to carry mineral the entire width, averaging from $12 to $15 to the ton in gold and silver, the value of each being nearly equal. When the assays run higher the gold greatly preponderates. Excepting in the Eclipse no other than surface rock assays have been had. On this a rapid increase in richness was found with increased depth, and a corresponding increase may be expected on the other locations on this vein.

During the past few days a number of other parties have begun the work of development on this vein.

About seventy feet west of this vein is a parallel vein of the same class of ore. This vein shows a width of from 10 to 15 feet between well-defined granite walls. A few assays have been had from the surface of this, which showed from $11 to $12 to the ton.

Still further west, and higher on the mountain a number of other lodes have been discovered and traced and claimed for considerable distances. A surface assay of the ore of these ran $72 to the ton. This is the highest we have seen, but others of $20 and over have been had. They show more silver than gold.

THE "CENTENNIAL STATE."

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 26, 1875.

Reversing the camera, and looking at a magnificent tableau of mountains, cañons, forests and boundless plains, the outlines of every object are clear before the eye, yet concentrated by the effect of distance. It is thus that we look back upon the people, scenery and events that pass before our view during a visit of two months in Colorado. They group themselves together, and form an ever-delightful picture for the memory to dwell upon. We forget the dust-storms of Denver and the minor inconveniences of travel, and even drive from our recollection the sad bodings of disease and death so often met in the faces of wretched invalids who come to the Territorial sanitarium to live or to die.

CLIMATE.

Of the much-vaunted climate we confess that a short residence does not qualify us to speak with confidence, but this much may be said, that it has its virtues, although these virtues are often exaggerated. We have heard its pretensions to rival an "Italian climate" ridiculed; but not having much faith in the good qualities of the Italian climate itself—from an experience of cold winds that have blown down from the Apennines and made us shiver in April at Florence and Rome—we do not think the alleged similarity is complimentary to Colorado. The truth is that a perfect climate is not to be found anywhere upon earth. As for Colorado, it is good in the main, and that is all. It compares favorably with the yellow fever districts of the South, with the malaria poison about Virginia and New York; with the cruel east winds that chill the bones and marrow of Bostonians and leaving nothing unsearched but their intellects.

A WARNING TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Let it be remembered that Denver is 5,317 feet above sea-level, and that many other and more pleasant places of resort in the Territory are at a much greater altitude, it will be seen that the invalid must exercise extreme care in approaching so rare an atmosphere. I refer particularly to persons of weak lungs. Even in the earliest stages of disease this precaution is necessary; in the more advanced stages it is imperative; and in the last stages it should be frankly owned that speedy death is a most certain. Far better would it have been for many who have come hither to die to have breathed their last in their own homes, surrounded by such comforts and attended with such kindly care as friendship and love must bestow. Unquestionably a great number of people, realizing their situation when it is past the critical point, are brought here in vain; whereas the resolution to come, if taken a year before, would have been the means of restoring them to health. The insidious disease is trifled with until it is too late. Quackery promises a cure without the neglect of "business," and often the regular practitioner, from the desire to collect fees for this visit, fatally postpones the departure of his patient. We have observed that the wealthiest sufferers were generally those who could not come earlier because of "business," and that the persons who had little money to spend, fortunately having little to care for, were more apt to seek in time to regain the health they justly considered of paramount importance. On the first appearance of consumptive symptoms let the patient disregard both quackery and regular physicians, and give a deaf ear to friendly advice to seek a *warm* climate. Let him remember that Kane, who withstood the Arctic Winters, was killed by the warm air of Cuba. He should come at once to Colorado or to a climate of equal altitude and salubrity. But even he should approach it slowly, resting, as it were, on the various rounds of the ladder, and gradually accustoming his lungs to the atmosphere of these regions. For such a one, if he will take proper precautions, there is abundant hope. He may find all the comfort and luxury that a man able to spend much of his time out of doors can desire.

DENVER.

The city of Denver has acquired a reputation that it scarcely merits in comparison with other neighborhoods. It is estimated that four or five thousand invalids make it their home, some of them being occupied in business and others quartered in hotels and boarding-houses. We did not fancy Denver. Perhaps we were there at a particularly unfortunate time. The dust—and it is alkaline dust—blew in storm-clouds. With our own healthy lungs and bronchial tubes we were provoked to continued coughing, sneezing, and a redness of the eyes like that of them who tarry long over the wine cup. For invalids it was simply excruciating.

EXCEPTIONAL PHENOMENA.

An "old resident" who has dwelt there two years (the town itself is scarcely seven times that age) assured us that the dust storm was exceptional in October. When he returned from the South in November, to find the mud knee-deep, and snow above and around about, he told us that that state of things, too, was exceptional. Although in the interior the weather for the most part was lovely, we found every puff of wind, every drop of rain, or flake of snow to be exceptional.

The word "exceptional," by the bye, seems to be a favorite in the Colorado vocabulary. It applies more particularly to weather, but comes out at every bad dinner, and is an excuse for bucking mules and bronchos. We take it that the ten days we passed in Denver were all "exceptional."

THE TERRITORY AT LARGE.

Fortunately the capital is not all of Colorado. We traversed the plains of the Territory on railroads and on horseback, and wound up its steep cañons on the "narrow-gauges" that here have accomplished almost impossible tasks in engineering science. We climbed to the summit of its peaks on mules and with hands and feet. In fact we made it our business and pleasure to see all of Colorado that could be seen, and to know all of it that could be known. We saw its wealth of cattle, agriculture, and mining; its unrivalled scenery; its already renowned watering-places of Manitou and Idaho, where the fresh air of the mountains, the vivifying springs, and the excellent hotels combine to afford invalids those chances of recovery that they cannot obtain in the crowded, dusty towns; and now that we have left it, we forget its few blemishes, or remember them only as passing shadows on an otherwise sunny landscape.—T. C. *in New York Evening Post.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY DR. J. H. HAYFORD BEFORE THE COLORADO WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION AT DENVER, JANUARY 14, 1876.

Permit me to remark in the first place that I never was a full believer in woman suffrage and never published a paper advocating that doctrine. I am not, and never was, very radical in my views, and many of the arguments used in behalf of woman suffrage I did not appreciate. There are many advantages claimed for women through their use of the ballot box which I do not believe. I doubt, ladies and gentlemen, whether, with the ballot, women will get any larger wages, or whether any new fields of labor will be opened to them, or that any great personal benefits will accrue. I doubt if any benefit aside from that derived from their common interest in having good government, good society, and good order in the community, will result to women from the elective franchise. But I do apprehend that their influence brought to bear upon the accomplishment of these objects would be a great benefit to the masses everywhere. I have been brought to this view by the absolute working of woman suffrage in Wyoming for several years.

I would like to say in defense of myself and my appearance here to-night, that I have a personal regard for Colorado. I came here in 1860, and for several years mingled my interests with yours in business and social life. I laid my oldest son away to rest in these mountains, and it is but natural that my feelings still turn towards Colorado with special tenderness. I believe there is scarcely a citizen of America who does not look with interest upon the ushering in of the Centennial State. I should like to see Colorado start with a constitution fully up to the times, not like those our forefathers framed a hundred years ago, but fully up to the advance of the age.

I have been to places, in a comparatively recent period, where I think I should pause before recommending woman suffrage. But, without wishing to flatter, I think we have a better class here. We have in the pioneer women of Colorado and Wyoming a heroism, a self-reliance, that tells its own story in the hardships they endured in leaving their homes, to travel hundreds of miles in ox-teams through an Indian desert, and I think they are on this account much better qualified for the ballot than the women who have less real, rugged experience of life. Let me instance their work in Laramie City. Seven years ago, when there was quite a population there, we were without either a church or a school-house. The women went to work with a will; they had sociables once a week, preparing a nice supper and other entertainment for the gentlemen attending, who paid a dollar apiece. They made these sociables such a success that before Spring they actually built the school-house, while they were still living in shanties or wagon tents; and so good a school house that for five years it was the best in the Territory. We now have five beautiful church edifices, and each is carpeted, cushioned, and has its organ and bell. And the women built every one of them; now it occurs to me that to ladies who have thus exerted themselves, used their influence in the community, their first thoughts turning toward morality and the general good, it is certainly safe to give the ballot, for they have proved themselves capable of working side by side with husbands, fathers, and brothers, in securing and maintaining good government.

In regard to the woman suffrage statute in Wyoming, I may say that the foremost thought with me and many others who endeavored to secure the passage of the bill was to advertise our Territory; it would give Wyoming a big "send off," and I believe it did, too. A majority vote was gained in both Houses, every member of which was elected upon a Democratic ticket, though I think that the legislature had no doubt that the Governor would veto it. But they soon found that the Governor was not that sort of a man! The bill passed, the Governor's signature was attached, and it became a law.

Now we had no term of court for some time, and our jails had accumulated quite a large number of prisoners, desperate fellows, some of them. The courts had not been able to convict a single man for many months together, and from a general laxity of morals, criminals continually increased; no jury that had served could bear to send a man to the penitentiary! The time came for having our court. Our county commissioners had met some time before with justices of the peace and put in a certain number of names to be drawn as jurors. They brought these names to me to publish. My paper was not quite a year old, but they gave it more attention than is now shown many older papers. I called their attention to this new law, and said they ought to give it a trial. They demurred at once and said they thought it was a joke, that it was never intended in passing this law to put women on juries. Finally, I said I would not publish the list unless they put some women on. They finally said if I would make out a list for them they would "try it on." I picked out eighteen names of ladies whom I thought competent to sit as jurors; six for the Grand and the balance for the Petit jury. I published the list in the paper that night, and I got in hot water right away, then and there! I wrote a letter to Chief-Justice Howe, stating what had been done, and asking advice as to our duty in the premises. He answered that he was very glad the law had been enacted, that it was perfectly constitutional and proper, and that nothing should occur in any manner to annoy the ladies who might serve as jurors. On the first day of court they all went to the court house, fully expecting every one would get off. The judge called the grand jury, swore them, and sent them to their duties. He then called the petit jury, about half men and half women. We had in one end of a building an uncomfortable, tumble down affair; the floor was well strewed over with dirt, old stubs of cigars, tobacco quids, etc., but when the sheriff found ladies were coming he fixed things up in the best shape he could, had it cleaned, and scrubbed and turned into quite a respectable looking court room. There were six ladies [illegible] the women and very reluctant to accept the position; but finally they made up their minds that it had to be done, and they went at it with a will. They obtained a copy of the statutes for themselves and went to work, looking carefully over the chapters defining crimes and misdemeanors, and when they came to anything they could not understand they applied to the foreman of the grand jury, who acted as their special friend. The business of the court was facilitated by appointing committees on the several classes of crimes and misdemeanors, and after the ladies had posted themselves upon their duties and the requirements of the law they came to the front, to the foreman of the grand jury, and said they thought there was a class of offences which he had not made any provision for. We had rum-holes, gambling hells and houses of prostitution which had been winked at by our grand juries. These ladies having sworn to perform their whole duty as jurors, and having learned from the statutes what that duty was determined to do it fearlessly. They had more conscience—that's a fact, gentlemen, they had more conscience than we men had. Well, this foreman told them that if they wanted to look after this class of crimes and misdemeanors they could do so. They accepted the trust, published the statutes regarding these offenses, and their intention to carry out the law, and every prostitute and all those gamblers left the city, and for years we hadn't a vice of that kind in Laramie City. [Laughter and cheers.] This grand jury was in session here four weeks, and I frequently took occasion to go in, and see how they got along. A man came in one day smoking a cigar, and the ladies immediately requested that a fine of a peck of apples be imposed for the misdemeanor. Of course it passed off as a joke, and yet all this had its influence, and such influence as was calculated to make courts respectable and to give dignity to the law.

The Petit Jury operated in the same way. And this was the first term of court we ever had where the guilty were punished every time.

My wife was one of the jurors on a murder trial that lasted five days. (In making out the list of jurors for the county commissioners, of course I was compelled to put my wife's name on in self defence.) It was a clear case of killing, by a man, but under mitigating circumstances, that caused his conviction for manslaughter. They sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. A lady bailiff was appointed for the ladies, and a gentleman bailiff for the gentlemen. All went to the hotel for their meals and lodging, the jurors of both sexes under the care of their respective bailiffs. I remember the first morning after this jury was empanneled the gentlemen got up, their room was just across the hall from the ladies' and were having a pretty jolly time—laughing, cracking their jokes, &c. The ladies, after preparing for breakfast took their Bible, read a chapter, and then kneeling, prayed fervently for guidance and help in the deliberations before them. The men stopped their joking, and rudeness, and stood with uncovered heads during these devotional exercises, after which they all—men and women, went to breakfast together. This practice was kept up during the whole of the trial. The women jurors were all professors of religion, one of them was the wife of our Presiding Elder.

Now, whatever you may think of mixing law and gospel, I could not help thinking that if those individuals who had the disposal of human life were to appeal to the Supreme Being for guidance and help in the faithful discharge of their duties, instead of card playing, telling blackguard stories, &c., a better and clearer apprehension and appreciation of the right, would be the result.

Before the introduction of woman suffrage in Wyoming, party voting was very much as it is here. Partisan politics ran high, very high, during elections. I have seen men stay away from the polls because of the rowdyism, obscenity and profanity found there, because of the fights and quarrels, and drunkenness which made it almost dangerous for a man to go to the polls. But as quick as the ladies had a chance to vote, our election days were just as orderly as going to church on the Sabbath. The female portion of our population is comparatively small. Sometimes there would be a dozen or twenty men standing around the entrance to the polling place, but every time a lady came with her ballot, they immediately quieted down, tipped their hats and stood back to make good room for her to pass. There are gentlemen here in this hall to-night who have been present at some of our elections and can testify to all this.

Two hundred and ninety out of the three hundred ladies in Laramie city vote. They say they know this power placed in their hands gives them a chance to help make, and keep good laws, for the maintenance of education and morality. They want all men to put in a vote for that purpose.

I tell you that the great majority of women, if permitted to vote, will try to put their vote on the side of intelligence and morality, good law, and good government. This has been our experience so far—it will certainly be yours if you give the women a chance at the ballot. The women of the country are ten fold more interested in having good government than are the men.

Who do you think borrows more trouble and feels the worst for the vices and crimes found in the home of the strange woman—the gambling hell, the rum holes and all the hot houses of perdition that are spread open to ensnare and catch husbands, sons and brothers? Who are, or can be so much interested to suppress all these vices, as the women of our land? as a mother? whose children go within the circle of these temptations?

Ladies and gentlemen, I have heard several arguments, well no, not arguments either, for I am not ready to dignify them as arguments, uttered against this movement since I have come to Denver. One says, "just as quick as you put women into competition with men, they begin to quarrel, and you have a split in the family at once, an uproar and fuss from the start. I am opposed to any such nonsense as that." I replied: I don't think women are placed in antagonism to men by simply putting the ballot into their hands; all their best interests are in common with those men, they are all—both men and women—working side by side for the common good. I cannot see where there is any room for antagonism.

"But," he said, "there is no sense in their voting any way, they will vote just as their husbands do, or if they don't there will be a fuss, and a fight right off." Just as if he had said "If woman suffrage existed in Colorado and my wife didn't vote just as I said 'why I would make her do it or be found trying.'"

I suppose women will very generally vote as their husbands do, just as children, grown up do; and yet it would be very hard to disfranchise the children on account of that. I know one man and his wife who vote opposite tickets, in Wyoming, and no harm comes of it. They joke and laugh about it, and when election time comes, walk arm in arm up to the polls and cast in their tickets, very likely for opposite parties, but all in the best of feeling.

Now I have not very much more to say on this subject; I have given you a fair statement of the practical workings of woman suffrage in Wyoming. I would like to say this: I am a little surprised and sorry to see that you are so shockingly afraid that you will not come into the union next July, as the Centennial State. The Denver *News*, under the head of "*Make haste slowly*," says, "We must not try to tack on new and untried reformatory schemes to our constitution and load it down with vagaries of visionary reformers, *because these things will endanger its adoption.*" Not one word about weighing them in the scales of right and justice!

But it strikes me if they go on and frame a good constitution, liberal and broad, with no favoritism to class or party, but with equal rights and equal justice to all, that there is no danger of its being rejected. But better be rejected than come in in this old fogy style of one hundred years ago. It did well enough for our fathers, but we have grown since then. Nor do I believe an "old fogy" constitution will meet either the approbation or the intelligence of the Western people, who recognize in themselves the right to govern themselves. [Here the speaker was about to retire, when a gentleman in the audience asked, "Are the people of Wyoming generally satisfied with its practical workings?"]

Dr. Hayford said, I might say this one thing in reply to the gentleman's question, that after three years' trial it was disliked only by the roughs, rum-sellers, gamblers, &c. So this class got up a petition of 160 names to our county commissioners asking them not to put women on juries, and they managed thus to get men whom they knew were opposed to women jurors, and thus did this gambling influence rule women from the juries for two years, when they were again reinstated, and now I venture to say that there is not one man, other than of the above-mentioned class, in Wyoming, who would have this law repealed.

Those who are incapable of shining but by dress would do well to consider that the contrast betwixt them and their clothes turns out much to their disadvantage. It is on this account I have sometimes observed, with pleasure, some noblemen of immense fortune to dress exceedingly plain.—*Shenstone.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

AMUSING AND ENTERTAINING.

SAY NO!

Respectfully dedicated to the Gloucester Reform Club.

Wherever you're asked to "take a drink,"
Pause a moment, my friends, and think.
Think of the wrecks on life's ocean tossed,
Who answered "Yes," without counting the cost.

Think of the mother who sorrows in pain —
Think of her tears that will fall like rain —
Think of her heart-strings breaking with the blows —
Think of her love, and then answer "No!"

Think of a fair hope that was drowned in the bowl —
Think of the darling led astray by evil souls —
Think of loved ones once pure as the snow,
Look them over now, and then answer "No!"

Think of manhood's noon tainted breath —
Think of the glass holding wreath and death —
Think of the homes that are shadowed with woe,
That might have been happy, had some one said "No!"

Think of lone graves covered and unknown,
Holding the hope once to us your own —
Think of loved forms turned cold and low,
Who you would give half to have had they learned to say "No!"

Think of the demon that rides on the bowl,
Whose sceptre is ruin, misery and death —
Think of all this as the "sparkling" you quaff,
And when tempted to sip, boldly say "No!"

Cape Ann Advertiser.

The best performance that Samson gave literally brought down the house.

A fashion writer says: "Here is something very pretty in ladies' gloves this season." Which is very fine, to be sure, for a compliment.

"The Tribune" is not yet unknown in Kansas. The first white person born there is not yet twenty-six years old.

Seventy-five cents a drink for whisky in the Black Hills. Go West, young man! Go West!

"Smith, when I opened a bottle of wine was brought in with the praise that it was very old," observed, "it is very small for its age."

Every Sunday Smith's school reported upon some one who died from an every day manner. "Well, I am sorry, dear boy, we can't make it a week one."

The other day in a crowded hotel an accosted a street gamin with the inquiry, "Say bub, which is the quickest way for me to get to the railway depot?" "Kick!" was the response.

Some women that have recently married drunkards have cause for complaint, as a man can bring home liquor in a token of barter in his pockets, if he works.

Sam Sacry was called a accostable a drunken weaver, who, staggering against him, said, "I have been spinning a out." "Yes," said the man, "and now you are reeling a home."

Six thousand tons of tea burned up by the consuming fiend at Kingston. When will people learn to be careful in handling these combustible articles?

It takes two to make a quarrel, just remember that. It takes two to get a quarrel fairly going, so hold your tongue the moment a storm is brewing, and you are without the pale of discord.

There are only one and a half million sheep in Kansas, and one dog will hardly get through the Winter on that amount of mutton. Let the sheep-farmers work a gold snap.

St. Louis Democrat.

The Worcester *Gazette* very aptly characterizes the Springfield *Republican* as "a newspaper which combines the malicious cunning and inaccuracy of all the characters in Sheridan's school for scandal rolled into one."

A traveler, wishing to be severe upon an obliging waiter, made the remark to the proprietor, that a few days ago he carried home some food in a copy of that paper, which he had bought, and that the concentrated extract of lightning, he stated, was "the strongest thing he ever saw."

It is said that Prince Bismarck, when an American expressed a desire to carry back "America the energy and enterprise" having taken it away, was heard to state that Europe "felt very grateful to America, which I have been relieved of for those of other years.—Bismarck."

He who tries to convince a friend by the example is when he washes his face with home-made soap, and will regard his fellow around more cleanly than with lye, is inquiring for a friend. Such is the case with a man in the business of barber in this section. He is worse.

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CENTENNIAL.

We earnestly call the attention of citizens to the following address of the Centennial Commissioners. It appears to their service, their interest, and their patriotism. It would accuse the enterprise and the spirit of our people not to be properly represented at the great National Exposition:—

THE ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of Colorado:—

The undersigned commissioners of your Territory, appointed by his Excellency, Governor Routt, to represent Colorado at the International Exhibition in the city of Philadelphia, feel impelled by a sense of duty toward the entire Union, our obligations to it, our Territorial reputation, as well as from a thorough appreciation of the duties imposed upon us, to address you upon the importance of an anniversary we are called upon to celebrate, and earnestly hope you may all, irrespective of individual interests, contribute of your influence and means to the furtherance of our efforts to represent Colorado at the Centennial.

But a few short years ago Colorado was a wilderness; the home of the Indian and the feeding ground of the buffalo. To-day, for enterprise, progressive spirit, and an earnest endeavor to avail themselves of the hidden treasures of the soil, her people are second to none in the Union, and Colorado is no longer looked upon as the isolated abode of a nomadic and lawless community; absorbed mainly in gold seeking, and indifferent to healthy pursuits and public concerns of life, but as a well ordered community, with a soil prolific in natural resources and capabilities, well warranting her in assuming a place as the Centennial State in the American Union.

A delightful and health giving climate, fertility of soil, mineral waters possessing properties calculated to renew the debilitated system of man, the enormous yield of gold and silver mines, the wonderful crops produced in our agricultural sections, and the unlimited coal fields of our Territory are a train of causes well calculated to shift the currents of commercial exchange and turn the course of immigration into Colorado.

In view of all that has been, and more that could be said regarding this Territory, we feel that every man and woman should rejoice at the opportunity of contributing their support towards a proper representation of Colorado on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of free government and republican institutions.

The International Exhibition is now an established fact; also it is true that Colorado will be represented, *but how*, is a question we all must determine. A failure to prove to the world that our repeated declarations regarding its resources are false, will reflect discredit upon every citizen, and will be used as an argument against us by the inhabitants of every State and Territory in the Union; will deter foreign capitalists now in our midst, and discourage capitalists now in our midst.

On the other hand, if perfect success attend our efforts the advantages to Colorado will be innumerable, and be felt by all. A renewed impetus will be given to each portion of our Territory.

Do not overlook the fact that States and Territories will vie with each other in a display of products, and none will fail to see the advantage of making a favorable impression upon foreigners who shall visit our shores. Many of the New England States, all of the Western States and Territories are to-day holding out great inducements to the immigrant, and all hope to reap some benefit from the Exhibition, yet none can do more than we.

Colorado is by no means wanting in the variety of its metal veins, yet the number of different metals which, either in the native state or manufactured articles, has hitherto been made the object of successful and profitable exploration, is comparatively small, comprising only gold and silver. Deposits of lead ore have been found, but as yet undeveloped. Iron ores of very superior quality have been discovered in great quantity. Zinc, chromium, manganese, nickel, cobalt, antimony and tin are known to exist. Of non metallic mineral products the coal is of primary importance.

In the agricultural products, so far as any effort has been made, we are not behind any portion of the Union. In wheat, oats and barley, we can compete with the best. We cannot attempt to enumerate the products of the Territory, but should we deem it necessary, as some of the prominent objects of interest of exhibition will be to determine this fact.

We have to request that every industry may be represented, assuring all that we shall use our best endeavors to serve the interests of every section of the Territory. None will be favored at the expense of another.

The legislature has appropriated $10,000 to work the project, yet this sum will not meet the demands upon your commissioners, and we urge upon your attention the necessity of increasing this sum to at least $15,000 by private subscription, promising an economical expenditure of the money, and that every dollar will be put where it will do the most good.

We urge upon all a contribution of articles for display, and trust no time will be lost in notifying us of the intention to comply with this request, thereby showing a readiness and good will. Let us join heart and hand in this undertaking, each tendering his aide towards perfect success. *Colorado took the prize at the Paris Exposition—shall she be outstripped in our own country?*

The sum appropriated may, to many, seem large, but, upon reflection, it will be seen that when the cost of transportation and re-shipment, providing suitable space with necessary show cases, etc., the payment of employes, packing and re-packing articles, is considered, together with the cost of printing absolutely required, besides arranging details for a proper display, this sum will appear insignificant. We think our request for $5,000 additional, sufficiently modest to warrant a belief in your willingness to comply.

We shall from time to time publish a statement of our progress, and shall hold ourselves in readiness to cheerfully answer all communications on the subject.

Communications may be addressed to Centennial Commissioners at Denver or Pueblo, until further notice.

Articles for shipment may be sent to us at Denver or Pueblo.

STEPHEN DECATUR,
G. Q. RICHMOND.

The London *Times* is said to be negotiating for the exclusive use of the Anglo-American cables on Sunday nights during the Centennial.

Rev. Joseph May, late of Newburyport, has the sealing which John Hancock wore when the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Congress over which he presided.

Some enterprising citizens of St. Louis propose to have prepared a colossal picture of that city covering more than 300 square feet of canvas, for exhibition at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia hotel proprietors have deemed it necessary to inform the public that during the Centennial they shall not take advantage of the great influx of strangers by putting on exorbitant prices. They say the regular rates will not be materially advanced, except, perhaps, in a few instances, and even then they will be less than the ordinary rates in other cities. This will be gratifying and, it is believed, is reliable news.

In the Centennial art gallery will be engravings or prints of all the Presidents of the United States will be exhibited.

All honor to Massachusetts. She occupies about half of all the space allotted to fine arts, and more than half of that allotted to education at the Centennial.

Out of the $5,187,000 already raised for the expenses of the Philadelphia exhibition, the State of Pennsylvania and the people and cities of that State have contributed $3,750,000.

The steamship Alaska has brought to San Francisco fifteen carloads of materials for Japanese houses to be erected on the exposition grounds. Ten Japanese carpenters accompany the wood which is in the main bamboo. It is already prepared in a great measure; all the sawing, the dressing, &c., has been done, and no labor remains for the carpenters excepting the task of finishing the material and putting the frames together. Several styles of houses will be on exhibition. They are entirely devoid of nails.

SCIENTIFIC.

Nearly half of all the plants by weight is carbon.

The number of gold bearing veins, lodes and reefs of quartz discovered in the Australian colony of Victoria up to 1874 was 3,367. These vary in breadth from one inch to 100 feet and upwards.

As the result of his latest examination of the United States weather maps, Professor Loomis of Yale College intimates that comparatively few storms cross the Atlantic Ocean from America to Europe—probably not more than one or two a month. Most of the storms of Europe originate some distance east of this continent. It appears also that the velocity of storms moving over the Atlantic Ocean is less than when moving over the continents of Europe or America.

M. Lostalot, a French railway contractor, noticing that the boards of mortar beds become very hard and resist decay, has invented a process for preserving wood by impregnating it with lime. Lumber is piled in a vault and covered with quicklime, which is slacked by sprinkling. The vault is filled with water to the top of the wood, which remains some days undisturbed, and is believed to absorb the lime through its whole structure, becoming hardened and secure against dry-rot.

President Eliot, of Harvard college, in a letter to Prof. Haynes, of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., says: "I am an advocate of compulsory elementary education, and an enforced reading and writing test for the ballot, because, although education alone will not preserve free institutions, diffused elementary education is one of the essential conditions of the formation of that sound national character upon which the safety of our political institutions does absolutely depend." President Eliot will find with him a very large proportion of the thinking classes throughout the country.

M. Gautier, in his recent work on chemistry, estimates that there are annually extracted from the bowels of the earth and consumed 1,300,000,000 tons of coal, containing on an average seventy five per cent. of carbon; 98,000,000 tons of carbon being, therefore annually transformed into 356,000,000 tons of carbonic acid, and assuming, as a moderate calculation, that the remaining causes of combustion—wood, oils, etc.,—represent the fifth of the preceding quantity, it follows that manufactures, navigation and domestic economy pour into the atmosphere the prodigious quantity of 427,000,000 tons of carbonic acid a year. In the volcanic regions of the globe carbonic acid escapes from craters and fissures in actual torrents, producing a mass of gas ten times greater than the preceding.

Mr. Garside, of Southport, describes in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* the method he successfully employed for restoring the legibility of a letter which had been submerged in the wreck of the "Schiller," and which was quite illegible until submitted to the process described. The letter was carefully brushed over with a solution of sulphocyanide of potassium, (1 in 20) and then, still damp, held over a dish containing hot hydrochloric acid. The writing was thus developed of a deep red color. The rationale of the process is this: The iron of the ink is precipitated as peroxide upon the fibres of the paper, and remains when all other coloring matters are washed away. Being in an insoluble form, however, no effect is produced by the reagent until the fumes of the acid have rendered it soluble. Probably ferrocyanide of potassium would answer as well or better than sulphocyanide.

The "screening" of railroad rails has attracted some attention of late, and, while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact that, on lines running north and south, the western rail "creeps" far more than the eastern rail; this, strange to say, is true of the railroads in the south as more marked in one rail than in the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the western rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points, we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west toward the east. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows and every tide that moves feels the influence, and our train going north or south is pushed over towards the east, and naturally presses the eastern rail more heavily. The western rail being relieved of its share of weight, "creeps" more freely and quickly. It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the eastern rail wear out the first, and we can but think that this earth motion is the true cause. The practical side of this is that the eastern rail and wheels should be stronger.—*Scientific American.*

Professor Tyndall has exhibited some remarkable experiments in a lecture at the Royal Institution. In searching for means for obtaining air from floating motes, he found that air is allowed to remain in a closed air tight vessel covered inside with glycerine, in the course of three or four days it deposits all its motes which adhere to the glycerine, and it thus becomes quite free from them. The test of its perfect freedom is to pass a powerful beam of light through the case, when, if any motes are still floating, they make known their presence by reflecting the light. With air thus purified, Professor Tyndall has made a long series of experiments bearing on the question of spontaneous generation and on disease germs. He has placed test tubes in cases like those referred to, and has arranged to fill the tubes by a pipette so arranged that it can reach the tubes without admitting external air. The method is to allow the air to settle and purify itself, and then to pour in the infusion down the pipette. At the same time a portion of the infusion is placed in tubes exposed to the ordinary air. The usual precautions and preparations laid down by those who believe in spontaneous generation are carefully observed. Thus, one sample of an infusion is exposed to the influence of motes, and another sample is protected from them. Over and over again with different kinds of infusions the experiments have been tried. The protected tubes show no change, while the exposed tubes soon become putrid and show signs of low forms of life. Now, though we know nothing about motes of the air, yet the Professor puts it that it is fair to argue thus: Suppose these motes were so large that we could see them; suppose we took two pieces of earth, planted some of the motes in one, and carefully kept them from the other, and in we get a crop of cresses and grasses from the first and nothing from the second, we should surely argue that the motes contained the germs of this vegetation. So with those minute motes and the infusions which favor their development. We allow them to settle in one set of infusions and get a crop of life forms; we carefully keep them away from another set of infusions and get no life. In various ways, with sealed flasks, with clean air, with filtered air, and *in vacuo* experiments all tending to the same results were exhibited. Some of the failures in experimenting were referred to, and it was seen how easy it is to be misled into accepting apparent proof of spontaneous generation. In one instance a tube in one of the cases had a few drops of the infusion fell on some germs lying on the glycerine, and, furnishing to them a means of development, life forms were soon seen and a putrefaction on the spot set in. The case being near a stove, which heated it on one side, currents of air were produced within it, and some of the germs got wafted into one of the tubes and set up putrefaction and forms of life in it. Yet, although this went on for some time, and the evaporation from it was all around the other tubes in the same case, they were not affected. Directly, however, a drop from the putrefying tube was transferred to one of the others, it set up a series of changes at once. Another set of experiments on the horizontal and vertical distribution of motes go to the conclusion that life germs float in little clouds, since an immense number of tubes exposed in different parts and at different heights in the laboratory showed that some were affected many days before others. Clouds of disease germs may explain a puzzle, to surgeons—why a wound going on well for a while suddenly, and without apparent reason, become putrid. It may be that it is being dressed just at a time when a "germ cloud" is passing. In his concluding remarks, Professor Tyndall referred to the fact that it has remained for modern science to discover that, more than by chance, or accident, or famine, human suffering from disease germs conveyed in air and water.

TERRITORIAL.

There have been some nipping frosts near San Francisco, which seem to show that California winters are slowly changing. And our Colorado winters are changing too—growing more delightful—an absolute monotony of sunshine, mild temperature and genial atmosphere.

The Canon City *Avalanche* says that arrangements have been made between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and the coal company, to furnish the former one hundred tons of coal per day after its completion to Pueblo. The coal will be taken out of the Canon mines, and will require a larger force of men.

We commend the following to the poet of our enterprising neighboring town, Pueblo, who is to celebrate in verse the opening of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at the approaching jubilee. It may furnish him some ideas for the occasion. Roswell Rice, the American poet, Cambridge, N.Y., has dedicated to Mayor Cobb a poem upon the Hoosac Tunnel. It was written prior to the opening of the tunnel, which event is thus touched upon:—

This scene we make Bostonians sing,
While men of Adams join the song;
And a hardy herd lay shall ring,
With strains of joy amid the throng:
And every village on the line
Shall glory in this scene sublime.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a letter from its correspondent in Del Norte, Colo., in which, after a full description of the wonderful mines of that region, it goes on to say: "I have no hesitation in saying that there is no place in the United States where capital can be more safely and profitably invested than in the San Juan mines. The mines are mostly in the hands of poor men who make the original locations, and in many cases they can only be reached by broken trails, or over steep mountains. The prospectors generally know good mines, and the most of them are the owners of a large number. But they need money to live and to develop their property. Before the roads are built, and smelting works, reduction works, and stamp mills erected, mines can be bought cheap. A few thousand dollars will now secure property that will certainly be worth as many hundred thousand in a short time. Wagon roads and railroads will soon reach all the districts. The most extensive and approved methods for the working of the ores are already devised. The great improvements which have been made recently in mining machinery will aid in the work of development, and make certain the profits that will be returned. Many more mines will yet be discovered. Indeed, it may be said with truth that this mineral belt has not been half prospected thus far. As many locations will be made this year as last. The country will be explored farther west, and the mountains on the heads of all the streams which flow into the Rio Grande, the San Juan and the Gunnison will be made to give up their hidden treasures. The energy and enterprise of the great number of men who will go to San Juan the coming season will extend the area of new discoveries, and mountains and valleys not yet trod by the foot of the pioneer will unite in contributing to the enormous volume which will soon be added to the product of the precious metals.

The following is the table of distances to the chief camps in the Black Hills:—

	MILES.
Colorado Spring to Denver	75
Denver to Cheyenne	106
Cheyenne to Pole Creek	18
Horse Creek	28
Bear Springs	38
Chug Water	52
Chimney Rock Postoffice	62
Jack Hunton's Ranch	66
Chug Springs	70
Eagle's Nest	77
Six Mile Ranch	87
Fort Laramie	93
Government Bridge	95
Government Farm	107
Raw Hide	122
Raw Hide Spring	132
Running Water	140
Hat or Spring Creek	157
Indian Creek	165
Down Indian Creek	184
Cheyenne River	217
Red Canon	221
Up Red Canon to last water	233
Going on right	247
Pleasant Valley	261
Custar City	270
Total from Colorado Springs to Custar City	411

PATTERSON'S MAIDEN PLEA.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Times* of a recent date gives the following elegant compliment to Colorado and her Delegate in Congress:—"A moving exhibition of patriotism was brought to bright in the House, when the representative from Colorado made a plea for the payment of the expenses of the Territorial Convention. The hardships borne by the statesmen making up that body drew a tear from even Tillman's indurate eye, and extracted an "aye" from his economical tongue. The discussion came about on the admission of Colorado as a State. This question, which has hung in every House of five years, was settled in a few moments, a favoring vote being recorded with scarcely a show of opposition. The only discussion brought about was on that feature of the bill asking for $20,000 for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention held at Denver. Delegate Patterson made a pathetic appeal for this allowance. He pleaded earnestly, telling the House how the members of that body came hundreds of miles on foot and by stage coaches at their own expense to frame a constitution for their State. He grew eloquent as he recalled how since last December they had been working night and day, and, as a matter of course, incurred an expense which it was the duty of the government to pay. Some of these members are poor, said he, and unless Congress appropriate this money some of them will have to buy snow-shoes and slide home, as it would cost all of their money to settle for the expense for which they became personally responsible. Many more, said the Delegate Patterson, would have to live on the hospitalities of the people of Denver until Summer, when the sealing would be good. This appeal was too much, and the bill passed by a good majority."

We extract the following from a letter recently published in the Denver *News* by some observant, fair-minded correspondent, who seems to have a proper appreciation of Colorado Springs and its surroundings: Colorado Springs is indeed a delightful resort—even at this season of the year. The hotels are well full, the drives are magnificent, and the livery-men accommodating. To one in search of health or pleasure, I know not of a more enjoyable spot than this point. I am stopping at the Exchange, "kept by the by, by a former Denverite, Col. Jim H. Bacon, at one time a prominent and influential citizen of Iowa. Do your readers remember that Agassiz claims America as the Old World, and that the Rocky Mountains are older than the Alps. The Rocky Mountains were the first dry land lifted out of the waters that surged round the world. America's was the first shore washed by the ocean that enveloped all the earth besides, and we may safely conclude that the Garden of the Gods is older than the Garden of Eden itself. To the student who would investigate the phenomena of geological formation there is probably no more inviting field than that in the immediate vicinity of this delightful resort, for in a half day's walk may be seen an illustration of all the changes to which the immense masses of rock have been subjected from the time they were first deposited in horizontal layers up to the time when they were first raised by plutonic agencies along the sides of mountain ridges, and distorted in a thousand directions and broken into innumerable fragments, through their entire mass. Neither Colorado Springs nor Manitou is deserted at this season of the year, as are most of the usual summer resorts in this country. There is a good number of visitors here, some in search of health, and others for pleasure and recreation. Still there are others present on business, and not last, if least, there is the ubiquitous commercial traveler.

I know not why we should deny our readers a share of respect to those who deserve them until the heart that our sympathy could have gladdened has ceased to beat. As men cannot read the epitaphs inscribed upon the marble that covers them, so the tombs that we erect to virtue often prove only our repentance that we neglected it when living with us.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

AGRICULTURAL.

PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING.

We quote the following from an statement prepared by Samuel Archer, esq., from the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*:—

FIRST YEAR.

No.	Wool	Product	Increase. Ewes	Increase. Wethers.
Stock ewes 1,000	5 lbs each,	5,000	375	375
SECOND YEAR.				
Stock ewes 1,000	5 lbs each,	5,000	375	375
Lambs 750	5 lbs each,	3,750		
THIRD YEAR.				
Stock ewes 1,000	5 lbs each,	5,000	375	375
Yearlings 750	6 lbs each,	4,500		
Lambs 750	5 lbs each,	3,750		
FOURTH YEAR.				
Ewes 1,375	5½ lbs each	6,956	512	512
Yearlings 1,125	6 lbs each,	6,050		
Lambs 750	5 lbs each,	3,750		
FIFTH YEAR.				
Ewes 1,750	5½ lbs each	9,187	656	656
Yearlings 1,500	6 lbs each,	9,000		
Lambs 1,024	5 lbs each,	5,120		
Total 5,886		67,763	2,293	2,293

RECAPITULATION.

Wool, 67,763, at 25 cents per pound	$16,941
Original 1,000 ewes at $2.50 each	2,500
Young ewes, 2,293 at $5 00 each	12,465
Wethers, 2,293, at $3.00 each	6,879
Total	$38,784

COST.

1,000 ewes at $5 00 each	$5,000
Cost of keeping 1,000 sheep 1st year at 75 cents each	750
Cost of keeping 1,750 sheep 2d year at 75 cents each	1,312
Cost of keeping 2,500 sheep 3d year at 75 cents each	1,875
Cost of keeping 3,230 sheep 4th year at 75 cents each	2,436
Cost of keeping 4,729 sheep 5th year at 75 cents each	3,205
Total cost	$14,578

RECAPITULATION.

Total value for five years	$37,785
Total first cost and expenses	14,578
Net proceeds	$23,207

It will be seen that the wool proceeds more than pay, not only the cost of keeping, but the first cost of the sheep in five years. It will do this in five years actual business.

In 1637 there were but four ploughs in the colony of Massachusetts. These were of wood, and the owners travelled from farm to farm with them. Some towns even laid a bounty to any one who would keep a plough in repair for common use.

White daisies, one of the worst pests the farmer has in his mowing fields, can be killed root and branch by having a handful of refuse salt applied to each root.

There are fewer cattle in Texas than formerly.

Mr. Doolittle, the American Institute Farmers' Club, that his cow will give more milk in Winter, when fed on cut corn stalks and hay, one and one-half quarts each of meal and shorts and four quarts of potatoes daily, than in Summer when she is fed on grass.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

On the 7th instant these famous revivalists commenced a series of meetings to be held in the city of New York. So much interest is felt by religious people in the movements of these wonderful men that we transcribe from the New York Correspondence of the *Rocky Mountain News* the following account of the opening meetings in the capacious structure heretofore occupied as a hippodrome, in which these assemblages are held, and of the manner of proceeding.

The immense idea of reconstructing the Hippodrome and organizing 3,000 Christian workers, for a revival campaign of unprecedented magnitude, length, and completeness, was all done and well done before Monday evening, so that services began punctually at 8 o'clock without a jar or a moment of confusion among the ten thousand auditors; without a complaint, or a fault to find; without anything to discord with the universal note of admiration.

As a spectacle alone it was worth a pilgrimage. The hallowed place is a spectacle, even when empty, full of suggestive significance, and of beauty that owes nothing to ornament or finish. The individual chair is a plain, unpainted wooden thing. But six thousand, of them in uniform, in "serried" ranks on ranks, massed in the centre, massed at the front, massed on the flanks, massed in the rear, rising on all sides in a complete circle or zone, of imposing breadth and height, and of numerous picturesque divisions and aspects due to the individuality of the building and of its present complex purposes—yet all these converging their front to one point, as if intent with one soul on the preacher—well, the best I could say of the effect would be the involuntary start and inarticulate cry of admiration which I have witnessed from men of great experience and gravity, on the door being for the first time thrown open before them. Imagine in the place of all these chairs as many men and women, so massed and so tiered round in one self-centering body and all but visible soul. In short, it seems to me the very perfection of bodily shape for a great unity of souls. Mr. Moody sees that there has been nothing like it anywhere for his purpose. Indeed, the effect of his voice at all the extremities, and I could perceive no difference or deficiency. Everybody seemed to hear him equally well.

So novel and peculiar are the varieties of places and passages in these picturesque galleries, that the people and ushers together failed to find them all on the first evening, and hundreds of chairs remained vacant in cosy nooks, while four thousand "overflowers" were waiting patiently for Mr. Moody in the "same hall." I began by saying there was no need of exaggeration, and intend always, as heretofore, so far as necessary fallibility will allow, to make these letters to be coincident, for genuine, unconscious fact. Ten thousand people was the total in the two and a half last night, or twice by any night. Reverend Doctors Cuyler, Tyng and Paxton, aided by a section of the choir and a melodeon, eloquently occupied the attention of the minor meeting, while Messrs. Moody and Sankey were addressing the larger. Both meetings were quiet, undemonstrative, but profoundly attentive, and, in the hush of silent prayer, which is such a favorite form of public worship with Mr. Moody, it seemed (with eyes closed) almost as if the place were vacant.

The first noon prayer meeting to-day was quietly attended by two thousand people. About fifty requests for prayer were presented for a beginning. Things are not going on with the rush there was in Brooklyn, although there is a much greater mass of them. The campaign began is expected to be a long one, perhaps until the first of May.

What will be its fortunes—or in the words of Mr. Sankey's favorite song, "What shall the harvest be?"—God only knows, nor does it concern us to inquire. It will be "sowing, sowing, sowing the seed," long and laborious, "by and by we shall find it after many days," is the promise. Sometimes, but not always, the sower and the reaper rejoice together in one day, and so "Jacob's well" by Sychar.

After the meetings last night, the "Christian workers" for the inquiry rooms, for Monday evenings, held a meeting and found out by companies their respective quarters for next Monday evening. The same process will be repeated every evening this week by the "workers" for such evenings. I believe there are ten companies, of ten to fifteen gentlemen and ladies each, for every evening; but most of them serve two evenings a week. There is another association organized for afternoons. There must be fifty or sixty companies in all. The companies that take the halls have a peculiar and arduous service before them. It is supposed that the most numerous class may be the unpersuaded or the uninterested ones who will enter in the halls, willing to be conversed with, but not to so announce themselves by going into the inquiry rooms. The "workers" are assigned to approach these and draw them into conversation. But all the sowing of the word is ready in the future, and beyond human provision or control, or the most art.—VIDI.

That acknowledgment of weakness which we make in imploring to be relieved from anger, and from temptation, is surely wise, put in our daily prayer. Think of it, you who are rich, and taste need, how you turn a beggar away.—*Thackeray.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOARDING.

From $6 to $9 per week, at Rocky Range, near the Garden of the Gods.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, an old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*), to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing, DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

An excellent opportunity to embark in the poultry business, or to purchase a superior lot of fowls, may be learned by inquiring at this office or addressing C. J. Wenk, Colorado Springs, Colorado. The location is within the city limits, and provided with the facilities and conveniences necessary to make the business a success. Among the fowls are pure Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Black Spanish, and Spangled Hamburgs; also a select lot of ordinary fowls.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the Spalding House, where board and lodging can be obtained at very reasonable rates.

Pocket-books at Dithridge's.

The accommodations and fare at the Crawford House cannot be excelled.

Eggs at 20 cents per dozen at retail; 16 cents per dozen at wholesale, at JOHN DOCKY.

Every one visiting the Crawford House pronounces it first class in every respect.

Perfumery for children, sweethearts, wives, and mothers, at City Drug Store.

Don't forget the Crawford House when you are in town.

For Rifles, new and second-hand, and to borrow money on personal security, go to C. Stockbridge. All kinds of fire-arms bought.

Dr. Palmer can be found at Palmer & Lo-Rentz's drug store, and will attend to professional calls.

Messrs. Peck & Dana, of the Manitou House, are managing that house to the universal satisfaction of the guests. It is a first-class house and kept in first class style.

The Crawford House is the place to stay at when in town. Tourists, business men, ranchmen, and all others declare this to be the best Hotel in town.

Mr. C. H. Pierpont, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Colorado, will make his headquarters at Bacon's Exchange until further notice.

Do not defy Providence by neglecting a chronic cough or cold, when the certain antidote to these dangerous complaints—Hoyt's Honey of Horehound and Tar—is obtained of every drug store in America. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is open to Nevesta, 28 miles from Pueblo, and running their splendidly equipped passenger trains to the Missouri River, *via* the Great Arkansas Valley. Long's Stage Line runs in connection with this road from Pueblo, to which place the road will be completed March 1st. For further information,

Address T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

WANTED.—A Nurse Girl. Apply at the CRAWFORD HOUSE. feb20-tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Block 220, containing 6½ acres, and situated northeast of the College Grounds. Is well adapted for gardening purposes, or may be cut up into building lots. For further particulars, apply to S. GREENWAY, or address, GEORGE F. CONDICT, Colorado Springs. feb20 tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that Katty Coby left my bed and board on the 31st of January, 1876, without any just cause or provocation, and I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by her. H. COBY, Colorado City, Colorado. fe 26-3w.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Dederick Hay Press. Inquire at WEED & CO.'S Feed Store. feb12 2.

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms in Union Block. Apply to C. H. WHITE, El Paso County Bank.

FOUND.

ROOT.—On Saturday, February 19, Eugene, youngest son of Mrs. Root, of this place.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

EARNINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 14, 1876.

Main Line.—

Freight	$ 4,072 76
Passenger	1,798 34
Total	$ 6,471 10

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of El Paso County until April 3, 1876, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for constructing a bridge near the town of Fountain, in said county. Plans and specifications of said bridge can be seen at the County Clerk's office. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Building Bridge."

By order of Board of Commissioners.

IRVING LOWBERT, County Clerk.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, hereby publish notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said railway will be held at the office of the company on Tejon street, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1876, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the amount of capital stock of said company to seven millions of dollars, pursuant to the laws authorizing such increase, and to attend to such other business as may come before the meeting. Dated Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 5, 1876.

WM. J. PALMER,
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, } Trustees.
A. C. HURT,

W. E. CUTTER, M. D.,

DRUGGIST AND DRUG STORE,

SANTA FE AVENUE,

PUEBLO - - COLORADO.

STOCK-GROWERS' NATIONAL BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $250,000.00

PAID IN CAPITAL, $50,000.00

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

S. ROSE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HIDES, PELTS, FURS,

528 Blake Street, DENVER, COL.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

For week ending Monday, Feb. 21st, 1876, at COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Date.	Mean daily Barometer—Inches.	Mean daily Thermometer—Degrees.	Mean daily Humidity per cent	Mean direction of wind during day.	Highest velocity wind, miles per hour.	Highest Temp. during day—Degrees.	Lowest Temp. during day—Degrees.	Rain fall during day—Inches.	State of weather at 2 p. m.
Feb 16	30.19	25	56	N	22	47	10	.00	Fair
17	30.02	34	45	N. E.	13	52	13	.00	Fair
18	30.08	33	47	N. E.	22	48	21	.00	Fair
19	29.74	47	21	S. E.	21	57	12	.00	Clear
20	29.80	36	56	N	21	46	23	.02	Cloudy
21	30.15	24	38	N	24	44	2	.00	Clear
22	30.20	35	25	N	10	55	14	.00	Clear

NOTE.—Bar. corrected for temperature and elevation.

GEO. SELLER,
Obs. Serg't Sig. Ser

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Greeley has had a woman suffrage convention.

The *Tribune* complains that Greeley has no sleighing this winter.

The *Banner* says the cash system is being adopted generally in Boulder.

An effort is being made to remove the land office from Del Norte to Saguache.

So great was the corn crop in Weld County that husking is not finished yet.

The Masons of Pueblo have nearly completed their new lodge room.

A new hack line between Trinidad and La Junta has been started.

The *Banner* reports a lode of cinnabar struck at Camp Tellurium.

A heavy snow fell along the Greenhorn Range on Sunday.

The Pioneer reports building active in Trinidad.

J. B. Johnson, the Golden express defaulter, has been captured in Baltimore.

Platte Valley is a new post office established 17 miles down the Platte from Greeley.

The Greeley Sun jubilates about the coming of spring because blackbirds have arrived.

Great preparations are being made in Pueblo to celebrate the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to that city.

Mr A. F. Davis of Hardscrabble, accidently shot himself a few days since. He will recover, as it is only a flesh wound.

The Fort Collins *Standard* tells about a couple of portable saw mills having "left" the Big Thompson country for the land of gold.

It is said that 25,000 tons of coal have been shipped from the Cañon coal banks during the past year.

Most if not all the mines are abandoned for the Winter in the Summit District on account of the snow.

The *Express* says that John Abbott, of Larimer County, raised last year 3,500 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats.

The *Farmer* considers the agricultural prospect very favorable this year. It ought to be the year for good crops.

The Methodist society of Evans is preparing to build a church. The town gives evidence of increased prosperity.

The Pocahontas Company at Rosita, is building a boarding house, 24x60 feet, near the mine for the convenience of the miners.

The excitement in regard to the operation of the cattle thieves on Texas Creek and in Wet Mountain Valley still runs high. Several parties have been arrested.

Last year Colorado transmitted 28,000 postoffice money orders, more than several of the States, and more than all the rest of the Territories together.

The Indianapolis (Indiana) daily *Sentinel* cites Pike's Peak in Oregon. But geographical facts are easily shaken out by a dose or two of [illegible] *Tribune*.

The machinery for the erection of a first class [illegible] at Parrott City in the San Juan region, [illegible] in Pueblo on the 21st. The mill is owned by Mr. Scott, of Denver.

Hon. Frank Dubois [illegible] proprietor of the Huerfano *Independent* and owner of the Santa Clara Ranch, who has one of the finest studs of horses in Colorado, has purchased a herd of [illegible].

[illegible] at present, owing to [illegible] the moderate weather. [illegible] sells for $11 per ton, [illegible]. At Fort Collins it is advertised [illegible].

Miss Nellie Kline, a talented and successful [illegible], who had large classes in Golden [illegible] in the latter town, [illegible] week, is in an attack of pneumonia.

The [illegible] reports mining active all over [illegible]. New strikes are reported daily, [illegible] that this will be the [illegible] year experienced in the county.

The Central City *Register* says: The County [illegible] the county. The [illegible] was never more apparent than the present time.

Prof. J. T. Berthoud, of the School of Mines, [illegible] the February number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* [illegible] McClellan Mountain near Georgetown.

Both the smelting establishments at Golden are running at full blast, the ore supply being favorable at present. At the Collum works the operations are limited to roasting, while the Golden works are turning out bullion at the rate of $6,000 per week.

The Sunshine *Courier* says: We have as flourishing an Encampment of the Red Cross in Sunshine as will be found in the Territory. It now numbers some forty-seven members, which we think, according to population, will far exceed any other in Colorado.

One day last week C. N. Ritchie, a woodchopper, was killed on Republican Mountain, near Georgetown, by a snow slide. The deceased was a single man about 28 years old, and had been in Georgetown but a short time. He came from Kansas.

Richard Berkley, nick named "San Juan Dick," on his way from Colorado to the Black Hills, was thrown from a wagon near Spotted Tail Agency, the other day, and, falling on the point of a dirk knife dangling at his side, was instantly killed.

The San Juan *Prospector* tells of a herd of fifteen antelope that were found frozen in the ice. They had attempted to walk the river, and finding ice on the opposite side, drifted down with the current until reaching deep water, where they were jammed up against the ice and frozen.

We learn, with great pleasure, says the *La Plata Miner*, that Messrs. Requa, Croft & Perkins, who bought the Rough and Ready smelting works at the recent sale, have made arrangements by which they will put them in thorough working order, with all the latest improvements, at the earliest possible date.

Information from the South to the effect that the "drive" of Texas cattle to Kansas and Colorado the coming season will be larger than for the past two years. Twenty-one firms have signified their intention of driving herds ranging in number from 50,000 to 2,000. A careful estimate places the total drive at 300,000. The drive last year was about 150,000.—*News.*

The *Tribune* says: G. B. Green, a Denver capitalist, is about to construct smelting works in Lake district, San Juan country, where a great number of rich mineral veins are awaiting development. Part of the machinery for these works has already reached Saguache, and the remainder is being shipped from this point as rapidly as convenient.

A London correspondent writes: "However pleased the natives of India may be with the Prince's visit, the Europeans who have charge of his sacred person will have a great weight off their minds when he is safe and sound on board the Serapis again. The preparations taken for his safety are extraordinary. Two officers remain not sleeping, but keeping watch in his bed-chamber every night, and when he 'camps out' an extra company of soldiers surround his tent."

We learn, says the *Tribune*, from a Cornish miner who has just arrived from the rich mines in Gilpin County, that an unexampled depth has been reached in the Ophir Mine of that section, and that the results have served to demonstrate the practical benefits of deep mining. An 1,000-foot level has developed the richest kind of pyrites of iron, and has made the Ophir the best paying species of mining property in the Territory. This, we believe, is one of the deepest, if not the deepest, shaft in Colorado, and will have its weight in inducing miners to sink deep shafts in order to demonstrate whether they have true fissure veins, and to preclude the comparative danger that their surface veins may run out.

HERE AND THERE.

The fall of Estella is reported. This is considered the end of the Carlists.

A decline in the price of silver is attracting great attention in San Francisco.

As soon as the Carlist war is ended 40,000 soldiers will be dispatched to Cuba.

Italy will begin a new Parliament session on the 6th of March.

It is supposed Congress will adjourn between April 1st and 15th.

A Jewish Rabbi has been preaching in a New Haven Methodist pulpit.

Antwerp is preparing to celebrate the tercentenary of the birth of Reubens.

Trieste, which is the only port of Austria, does a big business in the sailing vessel line.

A party of four hundred men organized at Philadelphia last week to start for the Black Hills early next month.

It is stated that the Biscayan and Navarre provincial deputies have told Don Carlos not to expect any further aid from them.

The president signed the centennial bill with a quill pen made from the wing of an American eagle.

Winslow, the forger, and all the members of his family are in London. About $5,000 has been recovered from Mrs. Winslow.

It is stated that the regulars in Wyoming and Nebraska are preparing for a general Indian outbreak.

Eleven car loads of articles from Sweden and Norway for the Centennial Exhibition have arrived.

There are but three regiments in the British army commanded by officers who have risen from the ranks—the 75th, 12th, and 93 Highlanders.

A Tennessee court has just decided that a teacher has the same right to enforce obedience from a child that a parent has, and can therefore inflict corporal punishment when necessary.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, following the lead of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, has reduced its rates from 20 to 30 per cent.

Hereafter the justices of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada will wear robes of scarlet and black, trimmed with ermine, similar to those worn at Westminster Hall.

It is now said that the state tribunal has decided to indict Count Von Arnim for treason. The announcement produces a profound sensation in Berlin.

Steam has been introduced on the street railroads in Birmingham with great success. A speed of about ten or twelve miles an hour is attained with perfect safety and convenience.

The Old Catholic pastor of Pforzheim has petitioned the government of Baden to permit the marriage of Catholic priests, following the example of Prussia.

A son and daughter of Josiah Merott, near Atchison, Kansas, were run over and killed recently by a fractious pair of horses attached to a heavy wagon. Their ages were 12 and 15 respectively.

Delmonico, the lion tamer of Paris, lost four of his lions in one night. They managed to reach a stuffed horse, which was near the cage, and gnawed the skin, which, being prepared with arsenic, caused their death in a few hours.

The editor of the Flemborg *Avis*, Mr. Johnsen, has been condemned to one month's imprisonment by the Prussian authorities on account of an article advocating the rights of the Danes in North Sleswick.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* bemoans the use of narrow carriage tires, which are cutting their streets badly, and points longingly to Paris, where tires are taxed, the narrowest paying the largest license and the widest almost nothing.

It is illegal for a woman to drive an omnibus in England. The wife of a driver held the ribbons for a while at his request, while he was taking off his straps and apron. He was brought up at the Marylebone police court and fined.

The military committee have had Sheridan on the witness stand, giving his views in regard to the change of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He began by saying that if the change was made $3,500,000 could be cut off the appropriation for the army.

The steamer Franconia ran into the steamer Strath Clyde, of Glasgow, off Dover, on the 17th. The boiler of the Strath Clyde burst and she sank immediately. Fifty two of her passengers were drowned, five were landed at Dover, and four others are reported to be saved.

The late Joe Parker's bequest to Dartmouth College provides for a law department. For this object he has left property valued at from $100,000 to $150,000. This is for constituting three funds in support of the proposed law department.

The Cologne *Gazette's* Madrid correspondent writes that by order of the Spanish Bishops, the bodies of all persons dead prior to the 9th of February, 1875, who were only civilly married, will be exhumed and removed from consecrated ground.

Prof. Palmieri, says an Italian paper, is receiving numerous applications from scientific persons in England, France, and Germany, who are desirous to be informed of the probable time when Vesuvius will be in a state of eruption, in order that they may be on the spot to witness it in a professional capacity.

Judge Myrick, of San Francisco, has admitted to probate a will in pencil on two pages of a memorandum book to which the testatrix has attached no signature, holding that the fact of its being written in such a book was presumptive evidence of its being a draft of a will intended to be executed in a more regular form.

A young woman in Cincinnati who was in the recent crush at Robinson's opera house escaped from the deadly peril in which she supposed herself to be, by jumping from the window. Then she recollected that she had left her opera glasses and muff behind, and she bravely fought her way back and secured her treasures.

Capt. Eads has received a dispatch from Col. Andrews, contractor for the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, announcing thirteen feet of water through the crest of the bar at South Pass, being an increase of three feet the past eight days. Seven feet additional of water will entitle Capt. Eads to the first payment by the terms of his grant from Congress.

Earl Fitzwilliam proposes to give strikers a severe lesson. The colliers struck for higher wages nine months ago at his Rotherham pits, England, which were then closed. They now want to resume work on the owner's original terms, but the Earl declares the collieries shall not be re-opened during his life time. The Earl is 60 years of age.

A freshet in the Mohawk Valley last week covered the New York Central Railroad track with three feet of water, and in some places with ice piled twenty feet high; carried away a portion of the bridge at Amsterdam, flooded the lower portion of that place, sweeping away several houses from their foundations, and drowning one child.

Private letters from naval officers on the China station represent that, though the Chinese difficulty with England has blown over, the general belief among the European residents is that the Celestials are bent on fighting sooner or later. The Admiral has sent a man-of-war to each treaty port to protect British interests in case of emergency.

The United States have a volcano in action on a small island in Alaska. Its fiery torrents are discharged far up in the region of eternal snows. The extremes of heat and cold are strangely blended—snow, ice and fire almost intermingling. Steam, vapor of sulphur, hot baths, with the thermometer at the freezing point, are the pleasant varieties which greet the senses of the explorer. Grouse, bear, and reindeer abound along the base of the mountain, shockingly tame.

PERSONALITIES.

Jenny Lind's health is fast failing.

Miss Cushman leaves an estate valued at $600,000.

Lafayette's grandson, Oscar de Lafayette, has just been elected a senator of France.

Mrs. Roxanna, the wife of Daniel Drew, is dead. She was 79 years old.

Lester Wallack is 62, and never looked better.

General John Jay Knox, of Knoxboro, New York, died recently, aged 82.

The well-known Methodist divine, Rev. Jabez Burns, of England, is dead.

The best dressed man in the Senate is Gen. Burnside.

Adolphe Theodore [illegible], the scientist and author, is dead, at Paris.

Grace Greenwood's daughter is taking singing lessons of Wartel, in Paris.

Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, is forty-four and unmarried.

It is reported that Professor John Tyndall will shortly marry the daughter of Right Honorable Lord Claude Hamilton.

Caleb Cushing becomes by the death of Reverdy Johnson the oldest Cabinet Minister living in point of years and appointment.

Mr. Max Muller has been offered a professorship in Florence at a higher salary than was ever offered before to a professor in Italy.

J. R. Plunkett, now British Secretary of Legation at Yeddo, has been appointed Secretary at Washington.

Robert Browning's son has lately developed a decided talent for painting, and is prosecuting his studies at Antwerp.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has just begun again the practice of law in St. Louis.

Anna Dickinson is not going to Cuba after all; and it is stated that she will make her theatrical *debut* at the Globe, in Boston, on Easter morning.

Helmbold has been declared insane by a commission of lunacy appointed by the court in Philadelphia, and will be placed in the proper asylum.

The Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial, comprising five gentlemen, arrived at San Francisco Monday, on the Belgic, and will remain a few days.

Governor Hartranft has appointed Henry Wilson, editor of the Honesdale *Citizen*, associate judge of Wayne county, vice the Hon. John O'Neill, deceased.

Mrs. Co[illegible] is a San Francisco lady who has started a school for the moral training of Chinese women in that city. It is well attended, and Mrs. C.'s labors are pronounced most commendable.

Among the worst dressed men in either branch of Congress is Sunset Cox, and yet he manages to make people forget the deficiencies of his attire in the agreeable and witty sound of his conversation.

A letter has been received in New York from the private secretary of the crown prince of Prussia, in which he states that, owing to personal matters, it will be impossible for the prince to visit America at any time this year.

Dr. Edwards, of West Virginia, who was a member of congress in 1848, and received John Quincy Adams in his arms when the old statesman fell in his place in the House of Representatives, died at Wheeling last week.

If proof were needed of the truth of the allegation that republics are ungrateful, the fact would suffice that Owen Meredith, the author of "Lucille," is to get $200,000 a year as Viceroy of India, while Walt Whitman is compelled to subsist on the charity of friends.

Senator Christiancy and his bride have returned from their wedding tour, and he appeared on the floor of the Senate next day as bright and smiling as an Adonis, and received the congratulations of his friends with the *naiveté* of a young bridegroom.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Charlotte Cushman died at the Parker House, Boston, on the morning of the 18th. She had been afflicted with a cancer for a long time, but was better, and took a short walk a few days before her death, when she took a cold which resulted in pneumonia. The funeral took place on Monday.

The late Reverdy Johnson leaves twelve children, about fifty grandchildren, and several great grandchildren, nearly all of whom were present at the anniversary of his golden wedding, November 16, 1869. It is said that Mr. Johnson's life was insured for one hundred thousand dollars.

That simple-hearted John Ruskin is getting signers to a petition to Parliament to prevent building railroads across the lake country. We are pleased to see that English public opinion properly disapproves this presumption. A man who prefers lakes and meadows to coal veins and cattle trains may be allowed to live in this century, but he ought to be willing to keep very quiet.

The late Anthony Rothschild's son-in-law a brother of the Earl of Hardwicke, is said to be the first Christian who has married into that famous family of bankers. The other daughter of the Hebrew baron is still single, and has four million pounds sterling to be divided between the two sisters, perhaps some other Christian gentleman may be found willing to sacrifice his prejudices on the matrimonial altar.

Governor Tilden, of New York, is very absent-minded. The other night at a ball his awkward movements in the dance made him a conspicuous figure, and so annoyed his partner that she was more than scarlet during the dance. At the close the Governor, instead of conducting the lady to a seat, left her standing alone while he entertained a gentleman on the subject of canal reform. He concluded he would retire early, and was escorted to the outside by a political friend, who inquired if he had a carriage. He replied he had not. His escort called a carriage, and handed him three dollars, saying, "Governor, pay the driver when you get home." He was so absorbed that he seemed to forget everything and put the money into his pocket and went on talking until the gentleman was obliged to cut short the conversation, and left the Governor talking to himself. The same gentleman, half an hour later, had occasion to conduct a lady to her carriage, when he found the driver and carriage he had called for the Governor still standing on the opposite side of the street. He asked if he had taken the Governor home. He was somewhat surprised to learn that his Excellency walked home with the three dollars in his pocket which he handed him.

One of the wealthiest of the new members in Congress is William A. Piper, of San Francisco, who owns two hundred acres of land within the city limits, the largest tract in the possession of a single person. He is probably the only man in Congress of pure Swedish stock, descended from the early settlers on the Delaware. His mother lived to be one hundred years old, and died in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg, where Mr. Piper was born in 1925. At the age of fourteen Piper moved to Kentucky, and thence to St. Louis, where he picked up the carpenter's trade, until the Mexican war broke out, when he enlisted in a battery and went off with Doniphan to Chihuahua. Many years before he had read a speech of Daniel Webster, declaring that whoever possessed the Bay of San Francisco would control the western ocean, and his imagination, fired by this speech, started him to the Pacific coast as soon as we annexed California. Among the twelve men who went at the time were Anthony, who for a long time published the Sacramento *Union* and controlled the politics of the State, and Julian, who established another paper at San Diego. Mr. Piper became a house-builder and drifted into banking, and made a fortune of $1,000,000. He is a bachelor. He began politics with the Northern or Broderick wing of the California Democracy, and regards Broderick as the ablest public man who has yet appeared on the coast.—*Washington Letter.*

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